# INTION and Managing Est

ALLE-ST.

D TIME TABLE, EPARTURE OF TRAINS WESTERN RAILROAD.

d. (Sherman House), and Th Cunal-

CENTRAL RAIL TOAT.

\* 8:30 a. m. \* 8:05 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. \* 6:30 a. m.

KEE A ST. PAUL RAILROAD. \*9:30 a. m. \*1:45 p. m.

\*9:30 a. m. \* 4:00p. m. CENTRAL HAILROAD.

NGTON & OUINCY RAILROAD.

worth, At-1 Exp. 10:00 s m 2 8:55 p, m. 10:00 p, m. 7:50 p m 24:15 p, m. 8:15 s, m. 24:15 p, m. 9:55 s, m. 24:15 p, m. 9:55 s, m. 25:10 p, m. 9:55 s, m. 25:10 p, m. 10:00 s, m. 25:10 p, m. 10:00 s, m. 25:10 p, m. 7:50 s, m. maha... 110:00 p. m. 17:15 a. m. dation 11:00 a. m. 2:05 p. m. dation 2:16 a. m. 5:25 p. m. dation 6:16 p. m. 7:25 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE d, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Trenty-d asies, 121 Kandolph-st., and at depot. | Leave. | Arrive. Cincin-(1) ..... 7:25 p. m. 7:15 a. m. INE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Cincin-Cincin-7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. McINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
Thiston and Carrollett. West Side.
Vandolph-st., and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

ew York . 8:00 s. m. 8:40 p. m. aug & New York 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive. 9:00 a. m. 6 8:00 p. m. 6 :16 p. m. 7 6:30 a. m. 1 40:00 p. m. 7 9:00 a. m. 4 :36 a. m. 8:06 p. m.

TIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

M. Exposition Building and depot fool of

M. Ticket office, 92 LaSalle-st. Leave. | Arrive. 8:05 a. m. 8:40 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:35 a. m. LAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Leave, Arrive.

AN NAVIGATION. I Line of Steamships.

NOTICE. herty route has always been adopted by a wood ice and headlands, by York for LIVERDAY Land QUENS-TONE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P P. R. LARSON.

RD MAIL LINE, Three Times a Week to and from EST RATES.

OU VERNET, General Western Agent EDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Kean,

d, personally or by mail, free of charge, abrevous diseases. DH. J. Kha Ni that a the city was recreate curse or as pay. as m. to 8 m. m. days from 9 to 11. CLES TO MARRIAGE.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

DRY GOODS.

63 and 65 Washington-st.

GREAT

has been sold.
Having decided to REMOVE ON MARCH

Nos. 121 & 123 State-st., of Mr. Beecher's Sinless and

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS To all desiring to purchase. Ledies can save nearly one-half, and hould not neglect to avail themselves o

TO RENT.

300 Feet River Front, 100 Feet North of West End of Lake-st. Bridge.

Especially adapted for Coal or Transporta-fion Docks. Railroad tracks connecting with all principal roads, and Lots in rear if needed. Apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON 523 WABASH-AV.

e, 50x100 feet, at N. W. corner of Cass Michigan-sts., formerly occupied by H.

TO RENT For one or for term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 WABASH-AV.

Nos. 4, 6, and 8 North LaSalle-st, TORENT

For one or for term of years, suitable for Grain, Storage, Commission, or Manufactur-ing business. Apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

## GENERAL NOTICES. CERTIFICATES.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2½ per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 30 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

per cent premium respectively.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller EMBROIDERIES, &c.

DECIDED BARGAINS! Peremptory Close of Business

SALES COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 8,

G. MENDELSON'S.

34 East Washington-st.

IRON WORKS. TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES. GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J. DAVID S. BEOWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt. Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.

Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes. Stop Valves for Water
or Gas. all sizes. PIRE HYDRANTS, Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single, Carings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas Works.

REMOVALS. REMOVAL. HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Bedding, and

Upholstery Goods, 229 & 231 State-st. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

io. 276 STATE-SP., north of Van Buren. LAUNDRIES.

Laundry,

## BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

A Theory of Innocence Agreed Upon by Counsel

Mr. Evarts Throws Out the Allegations of Blackmail.

He Leaves the Plain Story of Mrs. Tilten's Platonic Love for Mr. Beecher :

Good-Natured Satisfaction Thereat :

science and Ilis Enemies ;

Of the Final Lashings of His Con-

Of Mr. Tilton's Cowardly Jealousy and Unfaltering Envy;

And of His Pact with Moulton to Put the Great Shepherd's Light Under a Bushel.

THE OUTLOOK.

curiosity await the reappearance of Evarts and Tilton in Court to-morrow. There is a threat to inflict another morning of Shearman upon our surfeited pationce, but I question if much more time will be wasted by the defense in proving that Tilton idealized his wife, and that she preferred her pastor to her husband. Nor is it necessary to convince the drowey jurors that ...lton's love-letters are masterpieces of wedded gallantry. Probably an effort will be made to extract from the witness a series of admissions that, while loving her, he neglected his wife, and allowed her wandering affections to estile, to his great injury, upon Beecher. The excuse for Mrs. Tilton's errant devotion, it is said Tilton himself will be shown to have provided. To establish inflict another morning of Shearman upon self will be shown to have provided. To establish hat provision will be the point, so they report,

of to-morrow's cross-examination.

THE DEFENSE FORESHADOWED. One of Beecher's friends—nay, his principal agent in dealing with the public—has issued what the French would call an official explanation of the case. It is taken from the Plymouth brief, and is virtually an epitome of the defense I am not responsible even for its phraseology, but I guarantee it to be the authorized synopsis of what Beecher will swear to, and what Everts will elaborate. The defense will be what Everis will elaborate. The defense will be an entire denial of any wrong against Tilton, but not of an offense, which Tilton could well afferd to condone, in 1870, and which the world will willingly and gladly pardon now. If Mrs. Tilton is to be credited, her marriage experience and her busband's is that of thousands of fami-lies in this country.

Theodore Tilton is naturally vain and egotistsued in his office, on the platform, and in the lyceum, by men who were honored by his com-paniouship, and by graceful women who were

proud of his attentions.

THE WIFE OROWS PLAIN.

His wife lost her youthful charms, for she bore him many children before the flower of his life had blossomed. "He used to say," says Mrs. Tilton, "that our appearance in the street, together caused ridicule because, he was much taller than I. On one occasion, when I joined him on the street, he angrily said that he would wish, for a thousand deliars, that I came up to him. On another occasion, at a party, he charged me not to come where he was again during the even-ing. He was not perhaps entirely conscious of the wrong he did her, but he did it all the same. THE HUSBAND AWAY, THE PRIEST HAS HIS DAY
His business as a lecturer took him away from
home. A greater man than he had free access
to that home during his absence. He found
companionship in a little lady who felt herself
neglected by her husband. She was the envy of
other women because of the great preacher's
manifest preference for her. He read thanuscripts of his articles and books to her, admitted
her excellent taste, consulted her judgment, and
—most delicate and seductive flattery of all
sometimes accepted it, and the glory THE HUSBAND AWAY, THE PRIEST HAS HIS DAY

his remorse as absolute as if the worst offense had been committed. Lives are blighted, a home is shattered. Thiton, with an essentially weak nature, follows up his advantage; he argues himself into the belief that he has suffered the extreme wrong through his write and his friend; he goads the one into the admission that she was at least tempted and solicited. He argues himself into the belief that the other had not solicited and tempted in vain, because they both were guilty of a sin they nover imagined. Beecher, having told his story with a certain frank, boyish shame, first, because he blundered into Mrs. Tilton's affections, and, second, because he blundered out of the antanglement in a manner derogatory to his sulf-respect, will leave it the has not only abstained from sparmy sineedf, bot as well has charged nothing woree than imagined his coals of firs, he will have allowed the boyish simplicity of his persecutors. Having showered his coals of firs, he will have that, on Tilton's jedicours, waited his coals of firs, he will he show that, on Tilton's passions, waited his coals of firs, he will have boyish simplicity of his pastor, he digested it for six months, and then, drawing in a conspiracy on the soundance, enlisted and the boyish simplicity of his pastor, he digested it for six months, and then, drawing in a conspiracy on the confidence, enlisted and the boyish simplicity of his pastor, he digested it for six months, and then, drawing in a conspiracy on the confidence, enlisted and the boyish simplicity of his pastor, he digested to for six months, and then, drawing in a conspiracy on the confidence, enlisted and the boyish simplicity of his pastor, he digested to for six months, and then, drawing in a conspiracy on the confidence, enlisted when the conspiracy cassed to be aggressive only when Beecher burst his bonds and appealed in the beathen, was converted to believe in one god, who should have but one propoke. The god who should have but one propoke. The god who should have but one propoke. The

in a conspiracy not so much against Beecher's purse as against his standing in Christendom. That conspiracy coased to be aggressive only when Beecher burst his bonds and appealed in desperation to his Committee. Moulton, the heathen, was converted to believe in one god, who should have but one prophet. The god was to be Theodore Tilton; his prophet, Frank Moulton.

At first, the defense contemplated only a charge of mere blackmail—of an attempt to extort money—by threatening to submit for the misconstruction of the world a folly which could easily be exaggerated into a crime, but Evarts saw at once that to argue Tilton's willingness to break up his home and expel his wife from his embrace merely to gain \$5,000 from Beecher would be to submit a proposition too monetrous for a same man even to consider. So, at his suggestion, the baser animus of envy and of a craving to destroy Beecher was assumed as the inspiration of the attack.

DB. STORES TO BE AN INFORTANT WITNESS.

One of the witnesses who will inflict some damage upon the theory that Moulton originated all the suppressive and deceptive projects for the preservation of the triune secret will be the Rev. Dr. Charles Storrs. Ho it was who, nearly thirty years ago, held out the right hand of fellowship to Beecher, when he came here from Indianapolis. He it was, twentyfive years later, at the silver wedding of Plym five years later, at the sliver wedning of any out! Church and Beecher, upon whose neck Beecher fell, and whom Beecher kissed with a fewor that thrilled the rapturons congregation. fewor that thrilled the rapturous congregation. To him Titton had early recourse, with a hesitating confession of his home's desolation. To him Beecher had recourse, just before that great Congregational Council thundered over the grave from which its Moderator compelled the scandal's resurrection. Storrs will present clearly and succincily the unwritten history of the bewildering congress, all of which he saw and of which he was the greater part.

TRACT
is out in a good deal of a shower, and, so far, has put up no umbrella. The stories of his periddy

put up no umbrella. The stories of his perfidy come pelting down from the witness-chair, and go The air is thick with them. They say one of the counts in his indictment is that he took a train to Lowell and sought out Ben Butler. The "strabismic" attorney from Brooklyn and the cock-eyed statesman of Essex" held a squin:ical beyond most men. He married young a ing conference over the scandal, the upshot woman who was then quite his equal. Hagrew of which conference was that Benjamin rapidly and in every way. At 30 he was the minor besought Benjamin major to sell tinotion. His name had been identified with a great moral and political revolution. He was a fine writer, a graceful and eloquent speaker, and a man of exceptionally good presence. He was pointed at in the streets as a remarkable man. He was followed, flattered, sought, and No. 2. He peremptyrily declined to make a trade, and Tracy hurried back to Brooklyn to keep up his capital impersonation of a trusty counselor. Moulton never heard of the futile expedition to Lowell ntil Butler told him of it in Tracy's prese Tracy turned a trifle sallower, and explained his conduct by a vague allusion to the depth of his friendship for Moulton, but, shortly before, Moulton had secretly fathomed that friendship and found it just deep enough for Tracy's con-

science to drown in. DOCTOB SYNTAX. BEECHERIANA.
PLYMOUTH PRAYER-MEETING—MR. BEECHER'S TOUTHFUL IDEA OF GOD—BROTHER MOODY, CALLIOPES AND MOLIAN HARPS.

Plymouth lecture-room was filled to overflow-ing last evening. Mr. Beecher was in exuberant spirits, and imparted his hilarity so well to the congregation that all present left the room with a smile on their countenances. Many times during his talk the smile became audible, and once came very nearly breaking into ap-

to that home during his absence. He found companionship in a lutile larly who feel herself and conceived by her husband. She was the envy of other women became of the great pieces of the received her excellent taste, consulted her judgmost, and —most delicate and seductive flattery of all —sometimes soccepted it, and the glory was greater because the world did not recognize it in the paragraph that was turned as she had recommended. To the preacher and author this companionability was very greateful.

The hubband came to see this. He was too proud or too weak to resert it, but he revenged it, as the was successful, it is a be could so easily, outside his home. The pastor saw that he was encreaching on the rights of others, but he reaching convinced himself that he was industrial too proud or too weak the reactive of the hubband and write deepened and widened. Finally it came to the whispered about this. Titten had formed alliances with other women. The wife blamed him, but was the blame all his? The belor-of pastor did not say that it was hers. Reports graw louder of the husband sindedlity. He was the always the common of women that even in the women of the women sho seek to defend themselves and draw wife deepened and widened. Finally it came to whispered about this. Titten had formed pastor did not say that it was hers. Reports graw louder of the husband sindedlity. He was the always the common that was a little to found under considerable and companion of women that even in the pastor did not say that it was hers. Reports graw louder of the husband species and the pastor did not say that it was hers. Reports graw louder of the husband species as step further, and defended the lives have been decompanion of women that even in the pastor did not say that it was here all provided the second of the second of the lives of the second of the second of the second of the lives of the second of

How the News of the Compromise Is Received.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

one in his way."

A LITTLE ROW AMONG THE LAWYERS.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 5.

The junior counsel, as the day's work was closing, joined in a little sparring that had the fire of simon-pure anger in it. Mr. Everts asked for the love-letters of the Tilton family, in order to arrange them over night. Mr. Morris said that he would give them the assorted letters in the morning, and could not give them sooner. He turned to Mr. Shearman, who had three or four of Mrs. Tilton's letters in his band, making notes of them on a memorandum-pad.

three or four of Mrs. Tilton's letters in his band, making notes of them on a memorandum-pad, and said, "Let me have those letters back." Mr. Shearman said, "No; we will keep them over night." Mr. Morris rejoined, sharply, "Youhavenor right to keep them." "I don't see it," responded Mr. Shearman, holding fast to the letters. "You sha'n't take them away," said Morris. "Well, by God!" muttered Gen. Tracy. Mr. Evarts poured oil on the troubled waters by taking the letters, passing them up to Tilton, having them identified and marked as exhibits. Then he passed the letters back to Morris.

TILTON'S SERVICE TO DESCRIE'S SON.

The service that Mr. Tilton did for Mr. Beecher's son was done for Col. Henry B. Beecher. of the firm of Beecher & Beachier, insurance age aut in Court street, Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher spoke-of it as follows in his statement:

in a follows in his statement:

When the War broke out, my son went into a Breollyn regiment, and after being seven months in a camp at Washington, he played a series of pranks on rome of the officers, and got himself into a great trovible, and col. Adams recommended him to resign, and he came to me. Well, it broke my heart. I had but one boy that was old enough to go that I could offer to my country, and I told Theodore, who was in the office with me. He made the case his cown. Mr. Tilt va has a great deal in his upper nature. If he could be cut in two, and his lower nature could be separated from the upper, there is a great deal in his upper nature that is capable of great weetness and beauty.

At any rate he took up my case. He suggeste i himself that the thing to do would be to get him transferred into the regular sarmy. He said that he knew Sam Wilksson, a correspondent of the Triburz, who was at that time in Washington, and had great influence, and that he would go right on that very night and secure this thing. He did, without a me mean's delay, start and go to Washington, and he secured, through Sam Wilksson, from Simon Camero, then Secretary of War, the supointment of Henry as a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery service.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The slarm from Box 62 at 1:20 p. m. y storday was occasioned by fire in the two-story frame building No. 128 Archer avenue, own ad by C. Cann, and occupied by Henry M. Kaufman as a boot and shoe store. The building was lamaged to the extent of \$50 and the stock \$3 10. The loss is fully covered by issurance. A defective flue gas the origin of the fire.

III., Feb. 7.—About 3 o'clock this store of F. H. Turner & Co., situated in the three-story brick building cailed Cook's Block. Although the engine worked well, yet owing to the scarcity of water the fire was soon beyond control, and all efforts were directed to prevent the further spread of the flames. The building together with the stock of closhing, the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Halls, with their contents, were a total loss. Loss about \$24,000; insur-ance, \$16,000.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, 180.

Special Dispatch to The Chacase Tribume.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—A fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the interior of the Boston Block, a new business house nearly com-pleted, owned by Russell & Bugbee. Loss about \$25,000; insured for \$10,000 in the Con-tinental, of Philadelphia, and the Liverpool and London.

AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
JACKSONVILLE, III., Feb. 7.—A frame dwelling on Lurton street, occupied by John McBride and owned by Robert Kershaw, burned to the ground this afternoon during the absence of the family, with most of the contents. Loss parhaps \$2,000; partly insured; defective flue.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The oyster saloon of one Fitzgerald, No. 222 Market street, and the boarding-house of Mrs. Ann Bungerdorf, in the sec-

AT RIPON WIS. Mr. WAUKER, Wis., Feb. 7.-A fire at Ripor last night destroyed Sumper's Block, corner of Main and Scott streets. The losers are Samuel Sumper, \$8,000, insurance, \$6,000; A. B. Coe, \$15,000, insurance, \$8,000; W. M. Lockwood, \$7,000, insurance, \$2,000.

AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 7.—A fire to-night destroyed a dwelling-house (and its contents), which was occupied by a Dutch family. Loss \$500; no insurance.

AT MANSFIELD, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Mansfield, O., Feb. 6.—A fire last night destroyed the building of A. J. Reed. Loss, \$10,000; partially insured. AT PUTNAM, CONN.
NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 7.—St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Putnam, burned Saturday. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$50,000.

AT NEW LEBANON, MASS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—The loss by fire at the Shaker settlement of New Lebanon Saturday was \$70,000.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Fab. 7.—For Tennessee, the Olino, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valloy, and the Northwest, rising, followed by falling barometer; northwest to northeast winds; stationary temperatures and increasing cloudiness. For the Upper Lake region, rising barometer, stationary temperature, northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Proser, Mich., Feb. 7.—The cold weather yesterisy and last night cellipsed anything ever known in this part of the State. At 9 o'clock last night the thermometer was 20 degrees below zero, and at 3 o'clock this morning 31. Snow has fallen steadily for the past three days, and is now 4 feet deep on a level.

Figural Disputch to The Chango Tribuna.

Iowa Cirx, Is., Feb. 7.—The recent ctorm was severe here. Thermometer 27 balow zero.

Trains stopped for two days. THE WEATHER.

THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

Chivalrio Indignation of the Democratic Constituencies.

A Very Close Vote Expected in the Conservative Caucus.

Kellogg Working Hard for the Adoption of the Protocol.

The Congressional Committee Will Go Home if This Measure Fails.

THE TREATY. THE COMPROMISE AGREED UPON.
Special Depatch to The Chicage Tribune.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—There has been considerable excitement to day, consequent upon the action of the Conservative caucus of members of the Legislature agreeiog to take their seats and pass a joint resolution recognizing the legality of the Kellogg Government. The article of

pass a joint resolution recognizing the legality of the Kellogg Government. The article of agreement is as follows:

Winkman, It is destrous to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of jeace and order in the State; now, therefore, the undersigned members of the Conservative party, claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitration of George F. Hoar, William M. Wheeler, William H. Frye, and Esmuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional Committee, now in New Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases, and, when such sward shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same, and auch of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under this Errangement hareby severally Agree to sustain by our influence and votes the joint resolution hereinsfeer set forth, and the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Sandors from the Eighth and Twenty-second Senatorial Districts, hereby agree to austain by our influence and votes the joint resolution hereinsfeer set forth, and the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, hereby severally agree, that upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators, they will, when the same shall have been raisified by report of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives. attend the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the ad

Wheneas, It is alleged by a large portion of this Siate believed that the result of election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer in the month of November last was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board; and Wheneas, These doubts, allegations, and belief have tended greatly to disturb the public mund and unsestile confidence, and in juriously to affect the material interests of the State; and Wheneas, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore,

But hereby resolved By the Goneral Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government, claiming to have been elected in 1870, and known as the Kellogg Government, seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that isneed or his more stated to said Governor and legitimate support in maintening the law and advancing the power and prosperity of the people of this State, and that the House of Representatives, as to its members as constituted that the stated under the award of George F. Hoar, William 1.

Wheeler, William H. Frys, and Samuel S. Marsho il, shall remain without change except by resignation or death of members until a new general election, and that the Senate herein recognized shall remain anchanged except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests.

changes on contests.

This was adopted by 38 year to 27 mays. It was agreed upon at a late hour last night, and this atternoon the organ of the Bourbons, the Bulletin, came out in bitter opposition to the pro-

THE SITUATION.

THE SITUATION.

IN NEW OBLEANS LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Cincaso Tribuna.

NEW OBLEANS, Feb, 7—11:05 p. m.—The principle topic of discussion to-day among all classes of people has been the proposed compromise, particulars of which were transmitted last night.

The trustion is resulting to the 4th of Japaners. The situation is peculiar. On the 4th of January, when Gen. De Trobriand's soldiers removed those Democrats from the floor of the House, who were illegally acting as members, and after Vigers, the Clerk, had commenced calling the roll, the Democrats all withdrew. Two Democrats, however, had answered to the call before Mr. Wiltz called on the Democrats of retire. This roll-call, counting the two Democrats who had responded, showed fifty-four men crats who had responded, showed fifty-four membeas—a quorum—present. The roll was not called. Subsequently during the day three members from parishes not passed upon by the Returning Board were admitted by acclamation, after Henry Hahn had been elected Speaker in the same manner. Thus the House adjourned with a quorum, and has been transacting business ever since, although no law has been finally passed and promigated. The Democrats have contended from the first that the House was not legally organized, that there was no quorum present when Hahn was elected Speaker, and that the acts of the Legislature will be null and void. They are powerless to organize as a Legislature themselves. However, knowing that they would be immediately dispersed, so they concluded, if it were possible, to compromise themselves by making a regular contest for seats in the House as it is now organized, on condition that it should be understood beforehand that their contestants be understood beforehand that their contestants should be seated—only such Democrats to contest as the Congressional Committee, after investigation, should consider entitled to seats. Further, they were to recognize Kellogg as Governor, by according him all legitimate support, binding themselves not to attempt to impeach him nor inquire into the legality of his past official acts. These admissions, it will be seen at once, are

The division of the Democratic members and those who claimed to be members on the proposition submitted to them by Judge Wheeler showed that those from New Orleans generally opposed terms.

The voic stood 38 in favor, of which 32 were country members, and 27 opposed, of which 17 were city members. The reason for this is that the City Government is in the hands of the Democratic party, and, consequently, that party has control of the patronage and generally policy. In country parishes the police and juries are all Republican, and the Democratic believe that, if they are in the Legislature, they can control appointments, and they no doubt can. The fight between the city seed the country is an old one. The country needs legislation in its interest very badly, and to accomplish it members must county their seats in the Legislature. The sentiment of the city seems generally averse to members returning, unless they return with Wilix as Speaker and exactly as they came out.

INTERNSE INDIGNATION is felt among members at the decunciations hasped upon them at the masting last night by Col. McEnery, Congressman-alect Ellis, and others, and traiters and so on. A breach has been

created which it will be difficult to heal. To-day

there has been constant cancusing going on on both sides in the way of exchanging views, but

created which it will be difficult to heal. To-day there has been constant cancusing going on caboth sides in the way of exchanging views, but no formal meeting.

ENLOGE WORKING FOR THE CONTROMES.

Gov. Kellogg is doing all in his power to effect the arrangement. He feels very well satisfied with the outlook of affairs at present. This evening he was in consultation with Congressmen Hoar, Frye, and Wheeler, at their rooms in the St. Charles Hotel. The rotunds of the hotel has been crowded all the evening discussing the compromise question. A. H. Leonard, editor of the Shreveport Times, a Major-General in Penn's militia, and a leader of the White Men's party in North Lousians, is very active in favor of the movement. He stated to your correspondent to-night that he believed it would be successful. Upon my asking him if he did not believe it would be lojurious to the National Democratic party, he said he believed it would be, but that the interests of the State required to be sacrificed, even for the Democratic party. He said that, unless this movement were successful, there would be another outbreak. His party would resist the Government, and would undoubtedly be put down.

The Republican members of the House have not yet been consulted on the question, and, if the agreement should finally be made, it is more than probable that there would be a hitch when it reached this point. Mr. Marchall has written a letter, which will be published to-morrow morning, stating that the Congressional Committee, as a Committee, bas not had this compromise under consideration, and that he was not consulted in reference to the proposition which was Friday night agreed to by the Democratic members, and that, while he individually favors an adjustment of some kind, he would not sanction anything which would compromise the Democratic party.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

will close its investigation to-morrow, and will leave for Washington immediately, unless the compromise plan be agreed to. In the latter event, they will remain to i

THE CONTROMISE IMPRACTIONELE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The compromise is the general topic of conversation to-day among politicians and business men. The indications are that the vote to-morrow in the Conservative caucus will be very close, the members apparently being about equal for and against the compromise. It is understood that not a member of the present Kellogg Legislature will yield; consequently the proposed adjustment is generally regarded as impracticable. Geo. Sheridan returned to-day. It is understood that the Congressional Committee are unanitmous in the opinion that the sotion of the Returning Board was illegal, and that the Congressional committee are unanitmous elected a majority of the members of the Legislature at the late election.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The mass-meeting at the Clay statue, Cacal street, to-night, to protest against the compromise with Kelloge, was presided over by Dr. E. Warren Brickell. The meeting was addressed by Judge Manning, E. J. Eilis, H. N. Ogden, Gov. John McEnery, and the Hon. L. A. Wilss. The following preamble and resolutions, indoreed by the Committee of Seventy, were adopted:

Weerstan, The rights and Hoerics of the people of Louisiana have assumed the proportion of a grest national issue; and

Wherstan, The question of constitutional liberty in the United States involves the most sacred runts of the people in a State; and

Wherstan, Any compromise with the usurpation of Kellogg, whereby he or his Government could obtain any recognition on the part of the people of Louisians would be to condone an unparalleled wrong, and to acquiesce in an arbitrary, illegal, and oppressive act whereby constitutional liberty has been imperiled; and

WHENEAS, When, for the first time in all the weary years of our struggle for the right of self-government, the people of the entire Union have paused to listen to the story of our wrongs and to hear our warning; cries, and their strong voices, full of sympathy, encouragement, and support, reach us and bid us be firm and patient, and urge us not to yield, and promise, the speedy and total overtineow of our usurpers and oppressors, and restoration of our rights and liberties; and

encouragement, and support, reach us and old us be firm and patient, and urge us not to yield, and promise the speedy and total overciarow of our userpers and oppressors, and restoration of our rights and liberties; and "I ware admonished by the grives of our warm of the control of the suffering in the came holy came; now, therefore, "Be if reto red, That we regulate as being tressonable any action on the part of any Repressule lives of Senators elected by the Conservative people of Louisiana, looking to the recognition of Seligita the usurper, either directly or limiting of the usurper, either directly or find the the usurper, either directly or find the find the usurper, either directly or find the the the usurper, either directly or find

other duty, or blinded by false consideration a, would under all the results of our heroic efforts, as a surrender the struggle for rights and liberties which are cearer than life.

\*\*EXPORTS AT COMPRONISM:\*

\*\*Special Depatch to The Chanco Pring inc.\*

\*\*Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The press dispatches and specials of last night to New York papers from New Orleans are not credited by the well-informed here, so far as they appear to justify an apprehension that any serious trouble will grow out of the attempt now making to compromise the political differences in the States. Private dispatches have been received here to-day in numbers, showing that there is every reason to believe that the compromise will be effected. Pean has gone heart and soul into the compromise movement. McEnery refuses to indorse it, but it will be made without regard to him or the few Extremist, acting with him. The great body of the people in and ont of New Orleans ardually desire peace, and are willing to attain the end of the proposed terms.

\*\*GEE.\*\* CODEN.\*\*

the commandant of the White League, and probably the most influential man in the State with the half-blooded turbulent class which does the fighting whenever violence is resorted to, also flavors the compromise, and is laboring for its success. He will probably issue a preclamation to-morrow, setting forth that the enigency out of which the White League sprang has baseed away, and, as there is no longer any necessity for its existence, ordering it to dishand.

Judge Fields has been frantically telegraphing to the Attorney-General that Kelloggs is solling out the Administratic to the both parties will succeed in getting class and the proposition of the change of Governments are powelled and the proposition of the parties will succeed in getting class and the proposition of the change of Governments are powelled to the Attorney-General that Kelloggs is solling out the Administratic to the both parties will succeed in getting class and the proposition of the parties will succeed in

NUMBER 169.

FOREIGN.

Interview with Don Carlos Touching the Spanish Succession.

A Battle Believed to Be in Progress Near Estella.

Wonderful Success of the New Paris City Loan.

HENDAYS. Feb. 7.—Fighting continues to vicinity of Estella. The Carliets have contrated, and occupy about the same postwhich they held when Gen. Coocha was kill

AMBASSADOR APPOINTED.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Senor Merrey bas

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 a. m.—A special to the Standard, from Hendaye, reports that tweive cannon 4.000 rifes, and 550,000 cartridges, for the Carlists, were landed on the coast of Biscay Saturday. Pampelums is saved.

King Alfonso entered the city Friday.

King Alfonso entered the city Friday.

LONDON, Feb. 3-5:30 a.m.—A Times telegram from Spain states that Senor Zorilla's offense consisted in issuing invitations to a comference for the purpose of organizing a Republican party on the basis of the Constitution of 1889.

EAD FOR DON CARLOS.

A committee of Austrian nobles, which has hitherto contributed liberally for the Carlist cause, have advised Don Carlos to conclude a peace with Alfonso.

ATEMPT TO CAPTURE THE KING.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent asserts that the object of the Carlist attack at Oteins was to capture the King Alphonso. He was known to be in the vicinity. Eight battalions of Carlists were engaged in the movement.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DON CAR Correspondence of the New Fort Heratzl.

BAYONEZ, Jan. 12.—I found Don Carlos in a very good humor. He had just returned to Darrango from a two weeks' tour through Guipuscoa and Biscay, having everywhere received—specially since the pronunciamento in favor of Don Alfonso—the most enthusiastic reception from the results.

Allonso—the most enthusiastic reception from the people.

The conversation naturally turned upon the great event of the day, the pronunciamento do favor of Don Alfonse, and he asked me what I thought of it. I replied that it changed the political situation of affairs very much, and so far as I could judge the change would be unfavorable to him.

vorable to him.

A DIFFERENCE OF OFINION.

"There you are mistaken," he said.

on the countary, rather favorable than otherwise. Up to the present we have had our enemies united, presenting a solid front. Now we will have them divided. The revolutionism, finding if impossible to resist us with the flag of the revolution, have at last decided to take shelter beneath that of the monarchy as their last their only hope. It is only a trap, —a snare into which they hope to decoy the people. But it will prove as useless as everything else they have bitherto done to arrest our progress. The spanial people, who are only

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—An election for mem
Assembly was held to-day in the Department of the complete returns above votes ahead of his Bonaparust of the Padone.

meros, S. C., Feb. 7.—The Nat restarday engaged in a pleasure is layer and mes as night for business

#### WASHINGTON.

The Hennepin Canal Project in a Bad Way.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, Vigorously Opposes It.

The Chicago Mint Scheme Also Despaired of.

A Warning to Importers from the Ways and Means Committee.

Present State of Forwardness of the Appropriation Bills.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL.

ITS PROSPECTS IN THE MOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Hennepin Canal bill was discussed during the entire day, and an adjournment was had pending a motion to table it. The prospects of its passage are not as hopeful as they were a week ago. The protracted positical fight of the last two weeks has so embitared the Lemocrats that they seem likely to vote almost a unit against the bill. They were not pleased when Hawley, of Rock Island, refused to allow them to use the bill as a foot-ball to defeat the Cruil-Rights bill when it had the right to the floor, as against the latter bill. The most formidable op-position, however, has come from the Republic-au side, in the exhibit of the condition of the national Treasury made by Mr. Dawes, and on hational Treasury made by air. Dawes, and on the motion made to fable by Gunckel, of Ohio. The bill has fallen upon peculiarly will times, and its most earnest friends to night admit that the vote will be very close.

the vote will be very close.

R'CRART, OF IOWA,

R'COTLON, DEC. 22 less. The memorial requested that other routes be surveyed before the work on the Hennepin Genal is commencee. He argued that although the cost of the proposed extension would be but \$4,000,000, the enlargement of the locks on the Michigan & Hilmois River,

R'COTLON, OF IOWA,

ROUTE,

R'COTLON, OF IOWA,

ROUTE,

ROUT

Mr. Burchard made

THE STRONGEST SPERCH AGAINST THE RILL.

He offered an amendment requiring full examination and surveys to determine the most feasible route to connect the Illinois River and Mississippi above the rapids. He said that, by atriking the Mississippi above the rapids. He said that, by atriking the Mississippi River at Falton, the dockage over the Summit level would be reduced 25 or 30 feet, thereby saving considerable expense of construction: also, that the length of the feeder, if the feeder should be required, would be materially shortened, and it would shorten the time from Chicago to all points on the Upper Mississippi River. He was emphasically opposed to this canal running to Rock Island, and would not say that that he would be in favor of it even if the change in location indicated was made, for the reasons that the question of improving and extending the Illinois & Michigan Chanal was not a new one to him or the people of Illinois. He showed that the Constitutions (Convention of 1870 exposed loaning the credit of the State for canal improvements, and that of the Vote on that question in the Convention to be 49 for and 11 against the article of the Convention to be 49 for and 11 against the article of the Convention to the stablished railroad lines, and that at the best possible showing the canal. Therefore the name of Sonator Farry, of Michigan Change of Sonator Farry, of Michigan Change of the Convention to the stablished railroad lines, and that at the best possible showing the canal.

considerable portion of the agricultural products from the established railroad lines, and that at the best possible showing the canal tolls would not amount to 1 per cent interest per annum on the cost. He referred to the cost of 7 the Likhols a kesthean Canal. and the tolls received, showing that its avecage annual net carnings have not been to exceed of a full per cent per annum on its cost. He admitted that his colleagues from Uheage might favor this project, for the reason that it might perhaps bring to Chicago a small not too of the groducts of the Northwest which would otherwise seak market through Milwaukee or St. Louis; that he denied that it was good policy for the United States to appropriate money for the purpuses of assisting Chicago at the State on the subject, but acted on information from other sources.

Morion, Conkling, Howe, and West held a meeting to-day, and decided that Pinchback that the Wisconsin and Fox River improvements furnished sufficient competing water communication between the Mississippi and the lakes to regulate and control the railroad tariff, if there is any virtue in that theory. He was opposed to interfering with the water-powers of Rock River bytaking from that stream a portion of its water to supply a canal summit. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, of course objected to the bill. Mr. Hawley, of Illinos, contended that the work was a demanded by the Northwest as a whole, with great unanimity. In reply to Mr. Burchard as to the taking of the water of the Rock River from the manufactories, he said that was a local opposition to a great public work. He then proceeded to argue that the water of the Government. It connected the great chain of lakes which mature had placed in the heart of this country with the waters of the Mississippi.

Mr. DAWIS

and a second in the mass of the Mississippi.

MR. DAWES

sade a very effective speech against the bill.

te said he did not oppose the measure upon its series, but as a member of the Ways and Means committee he wished to know where the money as coming from. His speech was the first official estatement that has been made on the floor of the condition of the reasury. He said that the estimates of the Treasury had been received, which howed that there would be a deficit of \$20,000,00; that there has, in the last forty days, been diministion of receipts below these estimates (\$3,800,600, and that if the revenues continue decrease in the same ratio \$50,000,000 will be secesary to make good the dedict before July I.

A LATER DISPATCH.

but it is quite possible that, in view of the con-flicting demands, the entire project may be de-feated. St. Louis has an especially strong dele-

TAXATION. THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Unicase Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted session yesterday, when the subject of taxing sugar and taxing s on Ways and Keans had a protracted session yesterday, when the subject of taxing sugar was thoroughly discussed. Objection was made to putting 1/2 per cent on the lower grades, as it would seriously interfere with the business of the refiners. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish the Committee with statistics as to the number of pounds imported paying duty under the different grades, which information will be ready for the meeting to morrow morning. As a party measure, the different votes taken showed conclusively that taxation in any direction was objectionable, and, if revenue must be obtained, imports as well as home productions ought to be equally taxed. This revived the question of taxing to a and coffee, which is the most unpopular of the propositions. In answer to this, it was contended that the taxation of tea and coffee, which is the most unpopular of the statistical information asked from the Treasury Detartment. The impression is that to and coffee, as well as tobacco, will be included in and bill reported to the House. Night sessions will be held until the bill is ready, and it is the desire of the Chairman to be able to report the bill not later than Thursday next.

For the Associated Press.?

STATEMENT BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Members of the Committee on Ways and Means say that erroneous reports of the action of the Committee and their votes on various topics have gone out to the press, to the serious injury of trade. Therefore the statement is authorized that he formal sction has been taken by them on any new duty or tax. The whole subject is still unsettled.

NOTES AND NEWS.
operal Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.
PROTECTION AGAINST GLAIMANTS.
WARMINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Judge Lawrence of Ohio, has introduced a bill designed to pre-vent abuses in the prosecution of claims. The Sugg Fort swindle has been the special occasion of the bill. It provides that no claim which shall not have been paid wishin two years after it has accrued shall not be paid, unless public notice shall be given containing full de-tails of the craim. It is made unlawful for any

public notice shall be given containing full details of the daim. It is made unlawful for any Congressman or other Government officer, either white in office or within four years thereafter, to be connect for any claimant against the Government before any Department or Congress.

HE ALBARA TREATY.

It is learned that the British Government will consent that the Joint Commission shall sit at Haiffax, under the Albara Treaty, to adjust the fishery question.

COLORADO.

The President sent to the Senate Saturday nominations of a new Marshal and new Judge for Colorado Territory. This is understood to indicate that the agreement for the change for Governor for that Territory is to be executed this coming week, and that Col, John Routt, of Illinois, now Second Assistant Postmaster-General, will certainly be appointed to that position. The President passacked Gen. McCook, now Governor of that Territory, for his resignation, but it has not yet been received. TREPATMENT OF NEWSPAPH FORTAGE A FAILURE.

The returns at the Fost-Office Department from the advance payments of newspaper postage full very far below the estimates, and allow that the agual receipts from that source will be much less than was expected.

THE APPROVENTATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ann'l 7.—The following is the state of the several Appropriation bills:

The Navy and Fortification bills have become laws. The Committee of the several Appropriation bill is:

The Navy and Fortification bills have become laws. The Union, as are also the Military Academy and Post-Office Appropriation bill has gone to the Committee of Conference. The Indian Appropriation bill has gone to the Committee of Gonference. The Indian Appropriation bill has gone to the Committee of Gonference. The Marry Appropriation bill is in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as are also the Military Academy and Post-Office Appropriation bills. The River and Harbor bill, the Deficiency bill, and the bill making appropriations of both branches.

PRESIDENT OF THE ENNATE FRO TENTO

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go, Feb. 6.—As enforce	ing the	doctrine
recent article on the	proposed	amend-
the Constitution, siteri	ng the m	to segue
the President of the Un	ited Stat	es, your
may be interested in the	ne tonom	nig sta-
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owing the percentages of the for each candidate noe 1848 :  moorst. the Democrat nail Union, and States not voting—  States not voting—	f the popular sole.  Fogular sole.  41.04  40.08  5.02  83.86  44.86  44.86  50.17  50.87  20.71  12.65  55.10  44.90  53.71	olar and sidential Electoral coler (12, 12) (13, 12) (14, 17) (15,

"Mr. O'Comor's vote not considered.

A glance at this table shows that at any rate the Electoral College system does not, in its results, exhibit the popular will; and the discussion may as well be directed at once to the point whether or not it is desirable that the popular will should prevail in the selection of President.

The fremers of the Constitution thought not, necessarily, and devised a plan which did not work as they expected. Could they have foreseed the merely nominal functions to which the Electoral Colleges would be reduced, it is safe to easy that the plan would not have been considered. They were willing to intrust the election of President to persons chosen for that purpose.

of President to persons chosen for that purpose. They surely would not have intrusted it to Elec-

They surely would not have intrusted it to Electoral Colleges constituted as ours new are.

It only needs, however, such a contingency as would have occurred had Gen. Grant died, instead of Mr. Greeley, in 1872, to compet the Colleges to make the election, to say nothing of the chances of their taking it up out of their own heads without waiting for anybody to die. Had Mr. Greeley and Mr. O'Conor together secured a majority of the electors in 1872, who can tell what would have happened?

But, however fairly the election may be conducted, the votes of the Colleges may not, and in fact usually have not, given even a reasonable

fact usually have not, given even a reasonable approach to the popular expression. It is almost impossible that the two should coincide. In 1848 over 10 per cent of the votes cast were for the Free-Soil candidate, who received no Electoral vote. In 1868 Gen. Grant was elected by here majorite of the receiver (59.7) per Riccioral vote. In 1868 Gen. Grant was elected by a bare majority of the popular vote (52.71 per cents), although he received a large majority (72.70 per cent) of the Electoral vote. In 1860 Mr. Limcoln was elected by less than 40 per cent of the popular vote, and there was a civil war. There are two sources of unfairness in the present method of electing the President,—the choice of Electors by a general ticket, whereby the minority in the State is deprived of its dne weight in the nation; and the concession made by the large States to the small, in granting to all States two Electors each, in addition to the

manner or the security flow persons and the control of the control

Majority for Court. 10.20
[But the seconded States did not vote.]
For the States—Democrat. 47.99
For the Gourt—Republican. 52.71

Majority for Court 5.42 (But three unconstructed States did not vote.] For the States—Liveral-Democrat. 64.07 For the Court—Republican. 53.96

NATIONAL VS. STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
To the Either of The Chicago Tribune:
CMICAGO, Feb. 6.—I have read your articles on State Sovereignty with considerable interest. Your argument that historically the several States have never been independent or sovereign, I consider too girong to be refuted. A glance at the origin of the American Revolution by the large States to the small in granting to all States two Electors each, in addition to the mumber to which their population entitles them.

By the proposed amendment, the injustice of July, 1776. The truth is, it had its origin when, m 1774. Massachusetts recommended that a Continental Congressional Districts, so that at least no dange geographical area will be deprived of its voice in the election. The method most obviously fair, and, as seems to me the wiscet, is on of geographical forms to method the convened to deliberate upon the state of affairs in the Colonics. The recommendation was heeded; and, on the 4th of September of that some year, delegates from all the Colonics, save to give each yote its proper force by allowing it. to give each vote its proper force by allowing it to be east directly for the cand date preferred.

This probably cannot now be accomplished on account of the unwillingness of the small States to forego the advantage given them by

THE COURTS.

A Clerical Applicant for a Divorce.

Judgments and New Suits.

Judges Drummood and Hopkins have not as yet decided the case of Edgerton vs. Fort Wayne, Muncae & Cincinnati Railroad, involving a conflict of jurisdiction between the State Court of Wayne County, Ind., and the United States Circuit Court, which they were engaged Friday in hearing. It may, however, be foreshadowed that the decision will be in favor of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

tion of the Federal Court.

Divologs.

Priderica Blech filed a biH asking for a divorce from her hasband, Ernst Blech, on the ground of crucity and descrition,
Stephen W. Champlin, who says be is a Con-

Stephen W. Champlin, who says he is a Congregational minister, filed a bill against his wife, Martha P., formerly Martha P. Smith, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and impotency. Mr. Champlin states that he married Martha in June, 1870, at Beloit, and soon after accepted the pasterate of a church at Genesce, Wis. He hved with his wife until February, 1871, when she left him. Soon after his marriage Mrs. Champlin began to neglect her church duties, as a Christian and his wife, and attached herself to the Spiritnalists, against his express ties, as a Christian and his wife, and attached herself to the Spiritualists, against his express wish, thus reflecting on him and the religion he professed, so that he was obliged to leave his church. She also showed her spite by writing on pieces of paper language that hurt his feelings, and then leaving each papers where he would necessarily find them. Wherefore, complamant thinks himself abundantly entitled to a divorce.

ings, and then leaving such papers where newould necessarily find them. Wherefore, complainant thinks himself abundantly entitled to a
divorce.

Catherine M. Clanev says her husband, Patrick Claney, is in the habit of abusing her
stamefully, and she wants a divorce. She also
wants an injunction to prevent him from dispoing of his potato-patch and \$50 which he has in
bank.

Alphonse Prevost represents that his wife Jessie is in the habit of getting drunk, and he dislikes such conduct so much that he wishes to
part with her.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John, William, and John W. Burgess, and J. H. Goldard suck Albert Pick for \$1,500.

George Murray, G. W. Slauson, and J. H. Kelley suces J. D. Young and Jeremiah Byan for
\$1,900.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company filed a large number of hills against variona
parties to restrain them from inflinging its patent for making causatic alkali.

Bankruptey, showing his liabilities to be \$73,794.15, mostly for losses on grain, while his assets are only \$3,800, is land.

SUFFRIOR COURT IN BRIEZ.

W. W. Boyington began a suit for \$2,000
against W. B. Pierce.

P. H. Pulnam commenced a suit in trespass
against J. M. Davic, R. K. Davis, Francis Agnew,
Joseph Lawler, and Patrick Fullahee, laying
damages at \$15,000.

The same parties to recover some fixtures
at No. 109 South Clark street, valued at \$3,000.

Hoavy Ludwig sund Lochlan and Taomas hicLachlan for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Willard, Cacon & Co. filed a bill against
Michael Evans to be relieved from paying town
taxes on \$15,000 of personal property they do
not own.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company and
about fifty others filed a bill against John Foley,

not own.

The Singer & Taleott Stone Company and about fifty others filed a bill against John Foley.

Town Collector of taxes for town and school purposes in Lemont.

lantes), and a Mr.-Glarding. The Kibbs brothers are more lad, aged 13 and 15 years. Mr. Ernet is a prominent and much-respected citizen, who represented the county in the Legislature two terms, and has filled the position of Commissioner several years. Frank Anderson is a school-teacher, and Fred Bertschey is a constable; but the mob paid no respect to position. The principal object of the inquisition was to ascertain whether the prisoners sympa-fuzed with Elijah Gibbs. Judge Dyer was asked if he thought Gibbs innocest, and he replied emphatically that he did. Some of the victims declined to answer excrain questions, and trey were ordered by the court to be hung up by the needs until they could answer more observed; and willingly. Among the e who were brought to time in this way were William Bichardson, Jesse Marion, and Anderson Geary. They were raised from the floor several times, and were finally discharged. Judge Dyer was discharged from custody Thursday evening, but, finding his pony gone, was obliged to remain in the neighborhood overnight, and the next morning he was hauled up before the sham court again. After consuming some time in the re-camination of his case, he was handed a written sentence, of which the following is an exact copy:

Chalk Churc, Lake Courty, Jan. 29, 1875.—Judge Dyer: You are hereby molified to resign your office as Probate Judge, and leave this county within thirty days. By order of the Committee of Safety.

The Judge's pony having been restored to him in the meantime, he rode over to Trout Creak Friday evening, and was accommodated with lodgings at the house of a friend named Barney McQuade. Saturday morning he started for Fairplay, but was soon batted by a couple of armed quards, who, not withstanding he produced his passport, in the shape of an order to "git," were determined to hand him over to the inquisition. Upon promising, however, to go straight home, he was allowed to pass, and the continued his journey to Fairplay. One of the men who stopped him is named Diedrick, who i

### CASUALTIES.

FR'GHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

From the New York Heraid. Feb. 6.

Near Norwood station, on the Hempetead Branch of the Southern Railroad, about midway between Valley Stream and Hempetead Village, is a sluiceway through the embankment, on which the track is laid, through which water is catried from the upper to the lower side by means of a concrete sewer-pipe. In the rain storm of Wednesday, which raged with great severity in the afternoon on the south side of Long Island, heavy bodies of water collected at Long Island, heavy bodies of water collected at various points, the ice and the frozen condition of the ground preventing its flowing off in its natural channels, and one of these bodies of water caused a "wash" under the track at the point indicated, the sewer-pipe being of insufficient capacity to carry it off. As soon as the fact was ascertained a party of trackmen were sent to repair damages, and the break tras, as supposed, put in a condition of safety. This very spot, however, was the ecens of a terrible accident in the evening—a crash and an explosion, involving the loss of four, and perhaps six, lives, the wounding of a number of persons and the complete wreek of a locomotive, a tender, and a passenger car.

Town Collector of taxes for town and school purposes in Lemont.

Alexander Miller, tried for the larceny of a robe, the property of the late Sergeant Garrity; twerdus guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Toney Foster pleaded guilty to the larceny of a foather bed and pillows from Salina Parks; remanded for sentence.

James Kelly pleaded guilty to the larceny of clothing from John Brasen and August Klenker; remanded for sentence. Charles McClusky, tried for the larceny of gars and liquors from Charles Workmeister; verdict, guilty; under age, and sentenced to the lafteny of twelve pairs of gloves from Adolph Levy; verdict guilty, and sentence suspended.

Peter Malloy, tried for the larceny of a robe from Robert Thompson; verdict, guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Olive Nelson, tried for burglarlously entering the premises of Caarles Rallegh; verdict, guilty, and time of pusisbment fixed at imprisonment in the Penilentary for two years.

ecived careful attention. One coach was turned considerly over. Those hurt who live outside of the State are a Mrs. R. O'Brien, of Indiana; Ben Murphy, of Memphis; and B. Smart, of Mobile. Possibly there are othern whose names were not learned.

SAD RESULTS OF AN EXPLOSION.

CENCHMARY, O., Peb. 7.—A Gasetic special says that by explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill at Germanlown, O., yesterday, Peter Senneider was instantly killed, and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die, Portions of the build-and machinery were blown a distance of several hundred feet. The accident is attributed to low water in the boiler.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Channe Tylbuna.

Iowa Crex. Feb. 7.—During the late grown a boy was frozen to death while driving a team home from town over a bleak prairie. When the team reached home they turned into the barnyard, where the boy was found in a sitting posture frozen stiff, with the lines in his hands.

RUNAWAY, WITH FATAL RESULT,
Special Dispuse to The Change Tribune.
ANN ARDOR, Mich., Feb. 7.—Charles Hutzel,
a farmer residing near Scir, was thrown from
his sleigh last night near this place by his
horses running away, and had his skull so severely fractured that he died
o'clock.

clock.

FATALLY SCALOED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribup.

DELPHOS. O., Feb. 7.—A child, 3 years of age.

Delphose of William Robinson, while sifting the child. the daughter of William Robinson, while sitting close to a stove, yesterday morning, was terribly coaled by the leg of the stove coming out and upsetting a coffee-pot, filled with coffee, over hor, causing her death this morning.

KILLED BY STEAM-CARS.
Special D.spatch-to The Chacaco Tribund.
INDIANAPOLES, Ind., Feb. 7.—A son of John McClosky, a paggage-master at the Union Depot, aged 10 years, was run over by a freight-train yesterday and instantly killed.

CRIME.

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Daniel Horey, John Sweedey, and James Drew are now under arrest at police headquarters, charged with having been concerned in stealing a safe which is said to have contained over \$500,000 in bonds and money from the Adams Express Company on the 24th ult. Horey and Sweedey were in the employ of the Company. The safe is now said to have contained, besides \$35,000 in South Carolina State bonds and Virginia consolidated bonds, one package of \$75,000 in greenbacks, another of \$35,000, another containing \$25,000, and other packages with content warying from \$15,000 to \$1,000 cach, bringing the total amount to \$530,000. It is also slieged that \$75,000 in greenbacks were recovered yesterday, and that Supt. Walling has reserved information which will lead to the recovery of nearly all the stolen money.

Special Distact to The Change Tribuna.
CRAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 7.—White and Cosens, the murderers, received quite a number of calls to-day in the jail. White thinks he has made his peace with all his fellow-men, and awaits his doom as a passage into heaven, while Cosens remains quite indifferent. All auxiously await the execution of the demand of justice. A very slight, if any, hope is entertained of the granting of supersectes by the Supreme Court, and, consequently, the Sheriff commences the erection of the scaffold to-morrow. DOOMED MURDERERS.
Special Depatch to The Chronge To

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, O. Feb. 7.—Information has reached here that Joseph O. Eston, the cale-brated portrait-painter, well-known throughout the country, died at Yonkers, near New York, yesterday. He was formerly a resident of this

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Brevet-Brig.-Gen. William Hayes U. S. A., died to-day at Fort Inde-

CHARLES ANDERSON PELHAM.
London, Feb. 7.—Charles Anderson P
Earl of Yarborough, died so-day.

Paris, Feb. 7.—M. Daticel, a prominent Legit, imist Deputy in the Assembly, is dead.

PURGATORIAL PRIESTS. Baltimons, Md., Feb. 7.—The Standing of mittee of the Protestant Episcopal Ch

Account Lawrence and the proposed of the private of the private for the learning of the strategy of the strate

SOCIETY IN D

Momus and Terpsich burg's Bal-Ma

Three Hundred Yo Join in the Re

And Fifteen Bundred El Scene from the Oper Circles.

The Characters Repr Some of the Preti tumes Wor

Social Events at Kankak the Suburbs.

GALESBURG

Special Correspondence of The C Galesburg, Itl., 166, 6,—Th Special Corresponde of The Corresponde, Ith. 18b. 6.—The of society to abandon the clid-ball and substitute the select assumed the form of an epide our principal towns. The neight graington was stricten a we Wednesday sight last Streator, I victim. Last night Galesburg Morris subsambed, and, by this leading his gay troopers to the weak points. If it be true that foule censured Venus herself for by her sandals, he has cert compromise with the dancing beauty's merry descendants. Our still ringing with the noise that tripped the light fantasti House last night, and she is not penance will be exseted by publishington, Morris, and other una may include in such worldly for buke, for they have no denorming to rurse, and no memory to emb Temperance Crusads. Where serve as checks upon the har munity, it requires comething me to ignore them even for a single a staid and very discreet town other staid and discreet towns, the and discreet in the same way. We recovering from

HAMMOND AND HIS GREAT and what is to become of a town two manufactured in the same way. We recovering from the mask. Unable to account for additional process of the meeting, and to being somebody else, even for Galesburg favors manufactors, and to the attraction of the play. And that they are always given her spices of an association componyoung men, whose enviable positions of the meanure of the destruction of the play. And that they are always given her spices of an association componyoung men, whose enviable positions of the play.

spices of an sesociation compo young men, whose enviable posi are a safe guarantee that the ma shall be above reproach. This o been in existence fourteen years, THE GALESSUMO TERPSICHOR It was,organized in 1853, with as its first President, and has has

ocal dance ever since, in the int society. It became so popular at that its Trustees had it chaster securing the copyright of the mar W. Barnett was then as its head officers are W. W. Washburn, P. C. E. Hamilton, Vice-Presider Brown, Secretary and Treasurer, are Henry Lee, Frank Pointer and J. R. Balantine.

The brilliant affair of hat Club's sixth annual masquerada, vation was so vigorously oppose pew that the Club itself withdrawn it at the last more biave few. These have lived to a ade a fixed feature among our ments, and our best people tendinge long in advance.

It was the Cinb's purpose to made of last night exceed in brilling the second in brilling the second in brilling and the

ade of last night exceed in brilli-tion all the many successes that fore. To this end, no expense or the bills extending far into the t-Chicago Exposition Band, with in charge, furnished the music in Prof. Spencar, a noted impress was secured as Director of the Ochm, of Chicago, as Costumer and the Opera-House as the of Singularly enough, the official sished

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Feb. 7.—A Gazette special
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BY STEAM-CARS.

10th to The Chicago Tribune.
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BITUARY.

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GEN. WILLIAM HAYES.
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es ANDERSON PELHAM.

7.—Charles Anderson Pelham,
ough, died so-day.

M. DATICEL.

M. Daticel a prominent Legit.
the Assembly, is dead. GATORIAL PRIESTS.

id., Feb. 7.—The Standing Com-Protestant Episcopal Church can of Maryland has prenest of Maryland has pre-Rev. Joseph Rickey. Rector, G. R. Perry, Assistant, of Mount, to Bishop Whittingham, on the prayers for the dead involving purgetory. The act complained aling of a commendatory prayer the burial service of the late orse. It is expected the trial will before an ecclosisstical court.

feb. 7.—Arrived, eteamers Erin, bi; Greece, from London, and Giasgow.
co, Feb. 7.—The Australian Steam many's steamer Cyphrenes sailed ney, via Honolulu and New Zes-

ing party last night at No. 79 West five brothers named Cornelius, Thomas, and Patrick Griffin got the resulted in the stabling of neck Thomas in the hand, and right arm and bead.

ago three Mar quette sports were utch settlement on a deer hunt, as to has several days. They put up an agricultural resident of that consionally entertains the sportive site allocated time for the chase close without that degree of succepted for (they had not in three ping reen a solitary deer), they onia, as they ast by the fire in the in the morning, before they started bouid put some of his chickens at Drods and allow them to shoot at mapeumation. "Yah, dat ish allouis, "you gif me 10 cents eferty you kill him he ish yours!" This completed, the sports retired with of fan in the morning. So, after you kill him he ish yours!" This completed, the sports retired with of fan in the morning. So, after estiled their bill, had their learned to start right off as soon as used the Dutchman out of all his leents apieces. While the sports up a "rest" Louis took a fine his arm and started for a sump distant. After tying him securely and, putting a board across the commonwood to make change, and his improved Remington in d blazed away, but the majestic inference of the others as Laid his inexperience of their common the faces of the others as Laid his piece and fired. Beats all "after a pune, as the rooster gave sing hit. Satterlee, Jr., laughed loud as he threw himse plank, and poered florough the fance without much comment by the most heart for whom more there without much comment by the subs never fluttered. Then they water and cleaned their guns and ret. L was easy enough to hit the subs plank and leveled over the plank was double-barrelad—one rifled for shot, and as he quietly sipped units of the plank and leveled over the plank one sweetness illuminated his feat-out was terrific, and the bead of the

SOCIETY IN DISGUISE.

Momus and Terpsichore-Galesburg's Bal-Masque.

Three Hundred Young People Join in the Revelry.

and Fifteen Bundred Elders Enjoy the Scene from the Opera-House Circles.

The Characters Represented and Some of the Pretty Costumes Worn.

Social Events at Kankakee, Jolict, and the Suburbs.

MONTOS AND TERRESCHORE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribane.

Galespuro, Itl., 16b. 6.—The determination Galeshuno, Itl., Mb. 6.—The determination of society to abandon the cli-fushioned mixed ball and substitute the select masquerade has assumed the form of an epidemic in many of our principal towns. The neighboring City of Burington was stricten a week ago, and on Wednesday night last Streator, Itl., fell a willing victim. Last night Galesburg and the City of Morris succumbed, and, by this time, Momus is leading his gay troopers to the capture of other weak points. If it be true that this god of ridical consured Venus herself for the noise made same the form of an explained are strategy of any control of any control of the c

pew that the Club itself would have withdrawn it at the art moment but for the hiave few. These have lived to see the masquerade a fixed feature among our annual amusements, and our best people tender their patronage long in advance.

It was the Club's purpose to make the masquerade of last night exceed in brilliancy and attraction all the many successes that had gone before. To this end, no expense or care was spared, he bills extending far into the thousands. The Chicago Exposition Band, with Yans & Hoffman in charge, furnished the music in sixteen pieces. Prof. Spencer, a noted impresario, of Feoria, was secured as Director of the Masque; Mass secured as Director of the Masque; Massue and belief the Masque and Director of the Masque; Massue and Director of the Masque; Masq

inland hotels. Maj. C. E. Hambleton, its proprietor, is an old steamboat Captain, trained to hospitable ways, and evidently accustomed to refined and entitivated associations. Mr. Judd Gowdy, his chief clerk, is a model in his way, whosesides of a hotel-clerk is that of one who is to serve rather than to be patronized. Mr. Rogers, who merely punctuates for the concern, only serves to draw a line between vanity and good sense.

Flates were placed for 300 guests, 250 seate being filled as soon as the dining room doors admitted the crowd. Maj. Hambleton superinteeded the aftair in person, and made every guest feel at home. The refection was all that could be desired, and guests from abroad felt sure it was the bester pars. While the more favored were enjoying the feast, your commissioner made notes of the more.

Noticeable bostomes.

Nim Nellie hale, of Galesburg, as "Frost; "skirt and overskirt of white plush, and closefiting basque of the same; the dress worn short, and spangled throughout with silver; fringed with crystal and trimmed with swan's down; pearl and glass ornaments; hat and boots to match. A pretty, ware-hearted sylyh, mable to bear about the chili that seemed to belong to the clearacter.

Jav Porter, representing Louis XIV. Purple and ermine robes of rovarty, with black true is and doublet to correspond. The gentieman's sound character of the "Man of the Iron Mask" had neither a local or a general signification.

Cluarles Weeks; Jockey. White tights with vellow doublet.

second character of the "Man of the Iron Mask" had neither a local or a general signification.

Charles Weeks: Jockey. White tights with yellow doublet, flashed with red and green; top-boots with yellow tribmings.

Miss Edna Doughss as a skater. Dress of plaid striped in velvet; overskirt and waist of black velvet,—modest and becoming.

Mrs. Maj. C. E. Hambleton as Old Mother Hubband. Peticleoat of red and bisck silk, green overskirt, and high, pointed hat.

Miss Geoic Edwards as a Wood Nymph. Dress of buff craps Mariette, trimmed with leaves and fessa, green tarletoe overskirt, flowing hair, bound with a wreath of wild flowers.

King alphonso, by George Bomier. Doublet and trunks of gray velvet, slasned with red silk. Miss Heleu McCutchen as a sailor girl. Dress of navy blue, white wast, striped with blue; sailor collar and hat; hair in curls.

Undine by Miss Cora Beers. Dress of green and white tarlatan, trimmed with grass. Ornaments of coral and pagal.

Miss Steila Hale as Queen of Hearts. Dress of pink gros-grain silk, with threat lace flowers. Playing-cards wherever they could be attached.

Mr. A. C. Noteware in the dashing attire of Moss. Fireman's shift of red black pantaloone, belt, and top boots. Chanfrau revived. A relic of the past.

Miss Frankle Dickson as Jeanne D'Are. Mailed tunic scaled with silver spangles, with helmes to match. A martial bearing in keeping with the character.

Mr. J. R. Balentine as the Jack of Spades. Dress of place velvot throughout. Modeled after the familiar pictures of the leading trump. Muss Mary Winter as Sunlight. Dress of pale

Hazard.

JOLIET.

THE LIGHT FANTASTIC.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JOLIET, Feb. 6.—The week just closed has been one of the duliest, in a business point of view, ever known in the annels of the city. The change of weather on Tuesday made the reads almost impassable, from the glare of ice, with the freak of Old Boreas following upon lie beels on Wednesday, sending the mercury here, as elsewhere, down into the teens.

On Monday night the Turners gave the friends of their society a treat in the shape of a grand bat masque at Theller's Hall. The number in attendance was large, and the receipts were the asme. The costumes worn were unique in pattern, and in design entirely original.

On Wednesday night cocurred the intended social event of the season at Walsh's Hall, viz.: the third and last sociable of a series, under the assumed by the leading society young men of the city. The weather was so unpropitious that their grand finale was a failure so far as attendance was coocerned, leaving the treasury of the young men in a sadly depleted condition. The former sociables of this club were vary pleasurable events, being patronized by the clits of our city.

On Menday nights next the "King of Fools" holds high carnival at the hall of the Turners. During the day he with his followers will appear in grand procession on our streets. This will close the soason.

The Masonic sociables, given at their elegant apartificated.

The series of check-apron hops at the Opera-House have been largely attended during the senson. The Unitional Anna have given the highest assisfaction to those who have participated.

largely attended during the season, and have given the highest sausfaction to those who have participated.

The series of check-apron hops at the Opera-House have been a decided success. The Universalist Society, with whom they originated, has gained many warm friends thereby, and the young folks pronounce them the very best social entertainments ever given under the fostering care of that Society.

WEST SIDE LECTURE COURSE.

The people of Joliet will have an opportunity of attending a series of lectures, commencing Feb. 16, which, considering the price asked for the course, will surpass any ever given in this city. They will be given under the auspices, as heretofore announced, of the First Preselverian Church Society, and will be given un the following dates at their church building:

Tuesday, Feb. 16, Prof. F. L. Pation, "Doubts and Doubters." Tuesday, March 2, Dr. W. M. Blackbure, "The Northmen in America Before Columbus."

Tuesday, March 18, the Rev. L. C. Noyes, "Curiostics of Sleep."

Tuesday, March 30, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, "Vives of Men of Genius."

Tuesday, Agril 13, the Rev. A. E. Kistredge, "Mt. Sinai, the Desert of Arabia, and the Bedonius."

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

es of Messrs. N. A. Knowles and J. N.

BYEFER.

BYEFER.

BYEFER.

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BYEFER.

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HENNY & JACOB WEIL, 14 and 16 Dearborn-8.

FOR SALE Moving FRET ON LARRABREST, news Oak, with brick building, for manufacturing purposes. Nay DER & LEE, 18 Ninos Building, north-sast corner Monros and LaSalle-48.

FOR SALE—WOU LOTS, RACH Skills FEST, ON I Church-st., between Wisconsin and Memoranous-sta, for much less than they are worth. SNYDER & LEE, 18 Ninos Building, north-sast corner Monros and LaSalle-sta.

FOR SALE—WENT MADISON-ST.—LOT WITH Putliding, Rest West Medisoner, near Stanton, 101 Selik feer. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Ninos Building, north-sast corner Monros and LaSalle-sta.

FOR SALE—VERNON AV.—REW 2-STORY AND becament brick hence of N rooms, and the stanton of the

14 Niron Hullding, northeast corner Monroe and Lazallo-sta.

POR SALE—STATE-ST.—AT A DECIDED BARI gain—Two lots, east front, on State-st., boween
Thirty-lifth and Thirty-struth. Title perfect; no incombrances; terms half cash, balance in I and 2 years. ENYDER & Life, it Nixon Building, aertheast corner of
Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK
I (arm, fine dwelling house on Michigan-av., north of
Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, it Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. HOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK FARM F. 500 or 2000 feet of choice Riverside property, free from incombrance, title perfect. SNYDER 2 LER, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corpor Monroe and Lexalite-size. Laballe-sta.

TOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE POR A DWELLING
I house-14 agree a Lawndaic; more than 50 uper cent
control to be made by rotating into lots. ENV DER & LEE,
11 Naxon Euliding, northeast corner Municos and La-

W ANTED-BRICK HOUSE, CHOICE LOCALITY, worth \$10,000; or good business property from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Will say part seals or assume incumbrance, balance in choice South Evanston property clear. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 Laxadie-st. WANTED-TO LEASE-WITH THE PRIVILEGE to buy, a small farm, well improved, with from 30 to 40 acrs; in the neighborhood of Oswag, Auren, Elgin, or Crystal Lake preferred. Address X 88, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Wast Side.

505 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT WITH south front room, handsonely furnished; price very low till May?.

South Side.

418 AND 220 WAEASHAV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies and grademen at 64 to \$5 per week, with use of plane. Single recent \$5.50.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 40 TO 515 WEST MADISON.—It has been supported by the constitution of the conveniently lessied fascing to the conveniently lessied fascing for the city a few days or weeks. Horselve and diagree pass the door at convenient intervals.

NEVADA HOTEL, 18 AND 100 WABASHAV.

To RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT-see; TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH brick basement, at 417 Michigan-av., mear Thisteenthest; in good order, with furnace, gas, bath, hot water, marble mantels, &c. G. F. WORK & CO., 120 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-STORES. OFFICES. &c. TO RENT-STORE NOS. & AND & SOUTH WATER.

TO RENT-STORE NOS. & THE VERY
best location in the city; also offices, and theopingrooms for rent chessy by J. M. M. A. Ridhall, Read Restars
and House lieuting agent, if South Clarket.

TO RENT-COMFORTABLE AND NIGHT FURrents, House is, one-half block from Fear-Office.

TO RENT-FURNISHIND ROOMS AT NIEDERHOVER'S Hotel Garni, 109 North Clarket.

TO RENT-FURNISHIND ROOMS AT NIEDER
TO RENT-FURNI

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO REST-OR BUY, IS OR MACRES

of land, with a horse, about hor 7 miles from Ob-

DALLY TRIBUNES MONDAY.

A MINAGE HOPE.

A MINA

A CCOUNTANT BOOKS OPENHD AND CLOSED, a complicated accounts adjusted, work requires as expert promptly attended to. Address WEER, Haum I, IS Rest Madison-ex.

NICKEL PLATING DONE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, tion, in frat-class style. New Man & REPLIARS, owner Handolph and Market-sta, shown 5.

SAVE POST AGE AND PAPER BY UNING COLD. THORP'S Combination knowledge; 3 dezen, with name and address printed, sent for 5 dg. Adventor of CEORGE J. GOLDTHURP, Mineral Point, Wa. Agents wanted.

A GENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED PER DAY TO SELL THE JOUR CAR make money selling the Home Shuttle whether you can make money selling the Home Shuttle whether you are experienced in the forestense or selling the Gentle with the Journal of the Control of the Contr

FURNITURE FACTORY ON THE WEST SIDE, IN a choice bealty, fully equipped with the meet improved machinery in directions municipe order, with or without humber, rack. Manufacturery attention is specially called to the above, act will be disposed of at a great bargain. For invulney particular apply at the state, otherage, ill.

CROCKERY, DRDG, CROCKERY, ORGAR, AND or other stores for tale and exchange; more stores wanted; bring them in. KLRBALL, a OO., 71 Dearborn.et., Room 13.

A UCTION WENTOR & CO., DE RAST WASHINGA UCTION WENTOR & CO., DE RAST WASHINGHIAGES, AND BLEIGHE, TUESDAYS AND FAIBY SE IN SEC. TO SECRET WASHINGBY SE IN SEC. TO SEC. THE SEC. THE SEC.
AND SELECTION OF SEC. THE SEC.

FOR SALE-TWENTY HORSES OF ALL ORAPES:
Twill be sold at your own prices, at Stand 78 West Monrose St.

SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE -TWO IMPROVED FAMILY SINGERS and one Duriestic, and the Grover & Rainer machine, at less that had foot. Loan edited in Clarket., Room 2 up-stairs.

SINGER SEWING-MACRINE -PRINCIPAL OF Sice III State-et. Madhines sold on monthly payments if per cent discount for dash.

PERSONAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

PARTNER WANTED WITH See, IN A GENTE Well-excibitable cash brokens, that a gente to the see the see to the see

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, betweet Dearborn and State. Knyagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Lady Audier's Sacret."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halated street, bet

ADRIPHI THEATER-Dearborn street, corner Mon GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, opposite

CHICAGO MUSEUM-Mouroe sireet, between Dear HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randoine street, between Clark and LaSalls. "Diana; or, Love's Rovenge," and "The Little Rebai."

MCCORMICK HALL-North Clark street, corner Kin-INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City and Suburban Real Estate, Real Estate Wanted. Boarding and Lodging, Wants. To Rest, Financial, Musical, Horses and Carriages. Agents Wanted. To Exchange, etc., etc.

SIXTS PAGE—Railroad Time-Table, Ocean Steam-ships, Medical Cards, etc., etc.

BEVENTH PAGE—Amusoments.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 8, 1878.

The system of prepaying postage on news-papers does not bring in so large returns to the Department as were expected. There amount of postage anually uncollected and of the printed matter transmitted.

Atty.-Gen. WILLIAMS confessed to an Inrestigating Committee Saturday that he was prompted to send troops into Alabama last fall by information from peculiar sources, and that he held no correspondence on the subject with the Governor of the State.

The line of defense agreed upon by Mr. Brechen's counsel is foreshadowed this morning in our New York dispatches. It is much more tenable than any previously suggested; as much on account of the points it avoids as for those it touches. The alleged attempt to lackmail, for instance, forms no part of it.

By the latest reports from Washington it appears that Chicago is far ahead in the con-test for a new mint in the Mississippi Valley, yet without any great chances of success at this session of Congress. The claims of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis are easily disposed of, but there still remain objection of various kinds, such as Congressmen are

fallen upon evil times. Mr. Burchard, of the Fifth Illinois District, made a strong speech against the passage of the bill Saturday. The mere fact of the Illinois delegation being divided on the subject is alm ching economy pretty vigorously; and he can see no peculiar merits in the Henne-pin project above those of a dozen others.

touching upon the recent election of Dr. Dz Kovzn to the Bishopric of Illinois, and ex-pressing discreet Low-Church views of the mistorium of the choice, are published on me of the choice, are published on another page of this paper. Dr. Dr. Koven's for a long time to come in the bosoms of the Low-Church clergy. Unfortunately it came too late for treatment in the pulpit yester-

The Ways and Means Committee issue a fair warning to merchants who think of fore-stalling the action of Congress on the tariff. All persons concerned are officially advised that no final decision has been reached in respect to any of the propositions made and entertained. This is almost an excess of conderateness. Importers who speculate on an increase of customs-duties must, of course, have an element of uncertainty to take into the account, but the Committee's notice makes this element out of all proportion to the possible gains. The alternative now is to lieve the Committee or to stop specu-

at last accounts, to elect a United States Senator. Four members of the House, at the time, the Democrats present a solid front of 37 votes, while the 36 votes of the Repub-Independent votes only add to the general confusion. The Democrats have, by turns, used the names of Wilkinson Call, a Senator-elect under the Johnson reconstruction of 1866; David S. Walker, who was Governor in the Johnson reconstruction; Robert Bullock, a Confederate General, candidate for Lieutenant. from New York, had 22 votes. Horatio Bissex, Jr., formerly of Wisconsin, now United States District-Attorney in Florida, has had some strength in the Republican eaucus, but no votes in the Joint Convention. Hinner S. Sanford, formerly Minister to Belgium, and of late years an orange-grower on the St. Johns, has also been in waiting at Tallahassee with letters of commendation from influential Republicans at Washington. On the 3d inst. Gov. David S. Walkers would have been declared elected

The Chicago produce markets were generally steadier on Saturday. Mess pork was active and 15@20c per bri lower, closing at \$18.50 cash, and \$18.45 for March. Lard was active and 21.2@5c per 100 he lower, and \$18.75 for desired at \$13.60 cash, and \$13.75 for another states and \$13.60 cash, and \$13.75 for another states and \$13.75 for a

9 5-8c for short ribs, and 9 7-8c for short clears. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm, closing at \$7.60@8.00. Highwines were more \$6.50@7.45 per 100 lbs. Cattle were dull and easier. Sheep were quiet and weak.

Mr. Angus Cameron came to be elected successor to Mr. CARPENTER. Much of the credit of the work is given, it will be observed, to Judge Dooltrring, whose influence with the Democratic cancus is supposed to be paramount. The Judge's speeches to the caucus are certainly not specimens of the most persuasive kind of oratory, yet they abound in suggestions of a possible compensation in the future for sacrifices made now. Judge Doolittle himself has aspirations, it is said, to Mr. Howe's seat in the Senate; and his services to Mr. Camenon and the anti-CARPENTER men will be urged as "claims" upon them when the opportunity of payment

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

The efforts of the best men in the country f both parties have been given of late to the settlement of the disgraceful conflicts in Louisiana upon any basis that would give peace to the State and to the country. The peace to the State and to the country. The existing facts present serious difficulties. The election of 1872 is pronounced by the Senate Investigating Committee to have been illegal because of its gross frauds. This judgment, while it disproved Kellogo's right to govern, equally set aside McEnery's claim to be Governor. The Sub-Committee of the House, composed of five men of both parties, unanimously declared the same election illegal because of fraud; the President has declared the same thing; and on that point there is but one opinion among all honest and fair-minded men. The remedy proposed was that Congress should take steps to hold a new election. Against this the whole Democratic party in Congress and several Republicans enter a protest, denying to Congress the constitutional authority to take charge of State elections. In the meantime, the President has been compelled to recognize a de facto Government in the State, and has supported it pending some other settlement which he urges to be made. The attempted revolution by Will'z on the 4th of January is now considered by Demogusting, nauscating twaddle. It crats to have been a great mistake. It was the cry of the sick man rashly casting away the Democratic control of the State Legislature. It served also to further embarrass the already serious complications of the National scandalum mag-

Finally, it was agreed between the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties, and the various members of the Legislature of both parties, to submit the whole subject to the arbitration of the Congressional Committee now in session in New Orleans. Among those thus asking that Committee to arbitrate and agreeing to abide by the decision was Wiltz, Killoso, Antoinz, and the Repub-licans all agreed to abide the award. The Congressional Committee prepared an agreement reciting the submission of the controversy to them; deciding that the several parties claiming election to the Legislature shall unite and organize the Legislature just as it was before the military interference. This would give the Democrats a majority of the members in the Lower House. When thus organized, the Legislature was to adopt the

following joint resolution:

Whereas, Doubts have existed and still exist as to the legal results of the election in this State in the month of November, 1872; and
Whereas, It is alleged and by a large portion of this State believed that the result of election for members of the Econse of Representatives and for Tressurer in the month of November last was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board; and
Whereas, These doubts, allegations, and beliefs have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle condeence, and finjuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and
Whereas, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustmentify the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore, be at hereby
Reclined, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisians, that and Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected in 1872, and known as the Exilogo Government, seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the law and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State, and that the House of Representatives, as to its members as constituted under the award of Gromor F. Hoan, Whilliam A. Wherkler, William K. Farre, and Samure S. Manshall, shell remain without change except by resignation or death of members until a new general election, and that the Senate herein recognized shall remain unchanged except by resignation or death of members until a new general election, and that the Senate herein recognized shall remain unchanged except by resignation or death of uncontests.

This agreement, prepared by the Congress-

This agreement, prepared by the Congress ional Committee, was submitted to the Dem coratic members of the House on Friday night, and adopted by a vote of 38 to 27.

Wilst and McEnery refused to abide by it. A few other extreme Democrats denounced it, and on Saturday the Bulletin, the fire-cating overant furiously opposed it. organ, furiously opposed it, and at night on Saturday there was a wild and excited meeting of extremists denouncing the plan of settlement. The sense or morality of this opposition is hard to understand. What do they want? Conceding that the Kellogo Government was never duly elected and is the result of fraud, it must be equally conceded, from the evidence adduced, that the McENERY Government must be rewas hardly a protense of honesty on either side. Two years have elapsed, and to dis side. Two years have elapsed, and to dis-lodge one usurper to make room for another equally as bad, if not worse, would not rem-edy any wrong, but would plunge the State and country into further disorder. The Pres-ident would have to keep an army in Louisiident would have to keep an army in Louisians in either case to preserve the peace. But these men protest against this compromise settlement, and demand that McEnzur shall be installed as Governor! Their object, however, is not peace. They do not want a settlement. They propose to prolong the anarchy in Louisians until 1876, in order "to fire the Northern heart," and to save as political capital in the Presidential election. The Bulletin, in urging that the plan of settlement be rejected with contempt, thus appeals to the

firm, at 61-2@6 5-8c for shoulders, 91-2@ let us say to these crazy people in Louisiana 5-8c for short ribs, and 97-8c for short that, should this plan of peaceful settlement be rejected, which gives the Democrats conbe rejected, which gives the Democrats control of the Central Pacinic, one objection falls to the ground.

The real governing power of the State and north active and easier, closing at \$3.3-te cash, and 71.2-e is seller May. Oats were active and a stady at \$63.3-te cash, and 71.2-e is seller May. Oats were active and 1.4-te higher, closing at \$2.3-se cash, and \$2.5-se for March. By was quiet and steady at \$96@97c. Barley in better demand and firmer, closing at \$1.18 for March. Live hogs were quiet and easier on the better grades, selling at demagogues in Louisiana that the best, and have this "national blessing"—this demagogues in Louisiana that the best, where "it will do the most good ablest, and most sincere friends they have us than have this "national blessing' had in their real trouble are the conservative railroad through the sand-hills, the Republicans, who have stood by them firmly and resolutely in insisting that the election frauds of 1872 and of 1874 shall be remedied. The intemperance and fanaticism of these New Orleans zealots have stood in the way of any fair settlement heretofore, and, if the same intemperance and fanaticism shall now defeat this amicable, and under all the circumstances of doubt and fraud most equitable, adjustment of the whole miserable controversy, then the North will be again a unit in demanding that peace be maintained at whatever cost and at all hazards. The people of the North are a reading and thinking people. They insist on fair elections. They denounce fraud and will not countenance it, and, had the Demo-cratic party in Louisiana in 1872 had clean hands and unpolluted ballot-boxes, they would have been sustained by the whole Northern people. But when the question of the elec-tion of 1872 turns on the point as to which party had resorted to the grosser fran which had lied, chested, forged, and fabricated the most, the Northern sentiment re-volted against any recognition of either class of criminal demagogues. To them it was an even thing between WARMOTH and KELLOGO, DURKLI and McENERY.

The Bulletin may rest assured that the Northern people will take care of "their country, their threatened liberties, and the palpable encrosohments and plain intentions of their enemies," and at the same time keep

the peace in Louisians. The resolutions of the fanatical leaders at the Saturday night meeting disclosed that the purpose was not to restore peace, but to keep the angry controversy open as political cap ital for the elections of next year. After re citing what they have endured, they add: "We are admonished by the graves of our fathers, and by the memories of their suffering in the cause of liberty (rebellion and attempts to destroy the Union), that it is our duty to suffer in the same holy cause." This is the wall of the self-made martyr. The country has heard that kind of stuff before. It is, under the circumstances, disthe cry of the sick man who refuses to be cured, and who prefers to exhibit his wounds and sores to having then healed. It is stale logic in these days of practical sense. The man who refuses food that he may cry out that he is starving, fails to elicit any sympathy save for his stupidity These Louisiana mountebanks who proclaim their duty to be to suffer, will, at the North evoke more contempt for their knavery than sympathy for their self-imposed suffering. We have faith, however, in the cal judgment of the conservative people, whos suffering trade and commerce demand peac and order. We have faith that these people will set aside the lunatic vaporings of thes cheap Johns, and will sustain this settlement and thus re-establish civil government, peace and order in the now unhappy State

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUBSIDIES. On the 20th ultimo, the Senate Committee on Railroads had the pleasure of hearing the representatives of the Southern Pacific (Cali-

expose each other's schemes for subsidy-getting. Unfortunately, Messrs. Hunt-ingrow and Course on the one side, and Mr. Tom Scorr on the other, did not get very mad until just at the end of the interview, so that the interesting disclosures were nipped in the end.

The Southern Pacific makes a pretty good

showing in this argument. It asks to be treated as the Central Pacific was when the Union Pacific was being built, -that is, to be subsidized in the same way that Scorr's Texsidy apportioned between it and the Texas Pacific in proportion to the number of miles constructed by each. The advantages of such a division of the subsidy spoil—provided Congress is foolish, weak, or venal enough to grant any aid at all—may be thus summarized briefly: First, the Southern (California) Pacific is now building, without Government aid, a road from San Fransisco to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, where the Texas Pacific is to enter Californ The length of the route surveyed between Frisco and Yuma is 722 miles. A stretch of 400 miles of road has been already constructed. A branch is to be built to San Diego. Scorr asks for a subsidy of \$40,000 a mile to extend his road northward from Yuma to the San Gorgoni Pass and then extend it 150 miles the southwest to San Diego. Now, if his subsidy ceases at Yuma, this work will be done without aid by the Southern Pacific, and the United States will save a subsidy loss of

cannot pay its running expenses without in-creasing taxation to save this nice little sum of \$42,000,000. But this is not all. If the Southern and Texas Pacific are treated alike, there will be the same rivalry in track-laying between them that existed between the Central and Union Pacific. The result will be that the railroad will be completed in less than half the time that would be spent upon it if not well-pushed only from one end. Surely, if this route is so greatly to be desired as the Courier-Journal thinks, if it is to be such a national blessing funds, munitions, and stores enough for a proteaped campaign. Be ready when duty demands it to sake the field in such numbers as to creak out tyranny before it becomes superess. You can depend upon most of the soldiers of the armise who fought for the Government and Union, if you organize and prepare in dustrant. Your country, your threatened liberties, and the palpable encreachments, plain intentions of your ammine, call for active preparation. In the name of shortly, we conjure you to hard this warning and to ready.

All this is very silly, and, were it not uttered in behalf of rebellion, civil war, and strife, would be laughable. In soher carnest,

ntrols the western half of the road. The try, and straining the working-classes beyond Southern (California) Pacific is no longer un-der the control of the Central Pacific, so that

railroad through the sand-hills, the arid plains, and volcanic deserts along the borders of Mexico-constructed in three years instead of six or ten. If Congress is, however, wise and knows what is good for its political health, it will vote no subsidy out of an empty Treasury or pockets of a tax-ridden people, and Tom Scorr's Gredit Mobilier will collapse. He is a bold member who will vote for any subsidy since the exposure of the Memphis & El Paso bribery. What explanation will the Hon. MORTON C. HUNTER, for nstance, offer his constituents if he votes for the grab with those shares of stock in his

Messrs. Huntington, Coliton, and Scott enlivened their debate by various flings and sneers at each other. We quote two pleasing remarks by Scorr and HUNTINGTON. Quoth the former: "The gentleman talks about the Government furnishing the money to build this road across the continent; the Govern ment did that once for one line and they did it to a profit of probably \$40,000,000 in hard money to the gentlemen who carried out the City Council. What she says is: "My rela-scheme." To which saith HUNTINGTON: "I tions with all foreign Powers are friendly, would like to say one word; if forty millions were made by parties that received \$16,000 per mile, how much will Col. Scorr make upon receiving \$40,000 per mile?"

The attention of the American tax-payer is called to this conundrum. How much will Col. Scorr's confederates pocket, and out of whose pockets will the grab come?

THE EUROPEAN MILITARY SITUATION. The London Times, in a recent article upon the military situation in Europe, calls atter tion to the fact that the various nations headed by Germany, are arming themselves as rapidly as possible. Germany has passed the Landsturm bill, which means the arming of Germany en masse in case of war, the transformation of every German capable of earing arms, between 18 and 45 years of age, into a soldier. In other words, the mile population of Germany will be its standing army. The faster Germany arms, says the Times, the faster must France and Russia arm. France now has about a million and three-quarters of men in arms, Prussia more than three millions and a third. Austria Italy, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland are arming as fast as they can. Spain is so constantly engaged in civil wars that she has no time to look after future contingencies. Great Britain is a commercial country and moves slowly in a military direction. The

Times says:

When armaments are measured by millions, almost within sight of this land, it costs a positive effort of gravity to talk of our own. The utmost smooth of land forces we could turn out, under all heads, for the protection of these Isles, under the most critical circumstances, would hardly be a fifth or sixth of what Person could make the field or a tenth of the forces. France could put in the field, or a tenth of the force France could put in the field, or a tenth of the forces which Prince Bissance could raise out of the ground by a stamp of his foot. All that our army is equal to is to garrison our forts, to guard our coasts, and to instruct our volunteers and reserves. We cannot people remote continents and isless and have our men at home. We cannot have them working day and night at factories and learning at the same time the arts of offense

Although England is not increasing her land forces, she is, and for a long time has been, increasing the number of her vessels fenses of her sea-coast towns, so that she may be also included in the list.

All this military activity and energy have been inspired by Germany, and particularly by the Lansturm bill. By this 2,000,000 more men are placed at the disposal of the German Government in case of war. Under this bill, the Government can call on all able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45, not belong ing to the army or the reserve; and, in addi tion to this, the Landsturm, though formed into separate battalions, can be utilized to fill vacancies in the Landwehr, or active marching force. This Landsturm will wear the same uniform as the Landwehr, and, although it will never assemble in time of peace, yet it will be under drill, will be thoroughly armed and officered, and its members and officers will be as carefully registered at the War Office as any other part of the army. In regard to its use, the Times says: Like all matters of a purely military nature, the order calling out the Landstorm, part or whole, requires only the signature of the Emperor, and is independent of the State Council. Hence it follows that, should trouble arise in a Catholic district at a time when the fortune of war is going against Germany,—

when the fortune of war is going against Germany,— and such like shullitions have to be provided for,—the Emperor by a single stroke of the pen will be able to place by far the greater part of all able-bodied men under martial law. Looking upon it from this point of view, the measure completes the national armi-ments, not only against foreign but also against do-mestic enemies.

mestic enemies.

Although all Europe is arming itself, it does not follow that war is to come as a con-sequence. England, France, Russia, and the other nations are arming themselves simply because Germany is arming, and Germany is arming simply upon general suspi-cion of the hostile intentions of her French neighbor. It does not indicate that she intends to wage an aggressive war on France or Russia, or that she has marked out any programme of conquest or invasion. After a clearly stated in the few words of congratu-lapse of centuries, the States of Germany are lation addressed by the Queen to the House enrolled under one banner and acting under of Commons. The grand secret of the sucenrolled under one banner and acting under one common head, and the arming of the nation simply means not only national defense, but that in case of a European war Germany will not be the battlener of the Empire may purchase whatever article he needs, whether of manufacture or right upon her soil, rob, despoil, and partition her as has been done so often in times and on the best terms; and every past. The Government has evidently desided that it is better to arm the whole need.

their powers of endurance. The general arming of Europe, it is estimated, has already taken twelve millions of able-bodied young men from their work. Such a terrible strain as this cannot be made without exhausting the energies and the resources of the people, and drying up the sources of na-

THE QUEEN'S SPRECH. The speech of Queen VICTORIA on the oper ing of the British Parliament, received by cable and published a day or two ago, is cer- 1872. The tariff, which in 1846 was somecable and published a day or two ago, is certainly the least eventful paper ever submitted by any great envereign as an exposition of the affairs of a mighty State. Her Majesty is Queen of a domestic Kingdom of 32,000,000 people; those people are the greatest merchants in the world; their commerce extends to every inhabited land; they purchase the raw material of every people, and sell the if in one year there were a surplus revenue manufactured product wherever there is a of a million of pounds sterling, the purchaser able to buy. Their capital is in- for the preceding year would be reduced or vested the world over. In addition to being the Queen of this wealthy and prosperou people, Viotoria is the sovereign of the greatest Empire of the time, the extent of which Empire is expressed in the phrase that its "morning drum-best encircles the globe, and the sun never sets upon its possessions,"

The monarch of this mighty Empire, upon

the assemblage of her Legislature, laid be-fore them a statement of the national affairs; and that statement might have been condensed into a single sentence: "Peace, plenty, and prosperity prevail everywhere under my flag." Her Majesty's suggestions as to needed legislation do not equal in number or importance those of the Mayor to the City Council. What she says is: "My rela and the peace of Europe is unbroken. in the conferences on the usages of war. Prince Alphonse has been called to the throne of Spain, and I shall soon make up my mind whether he is to be recognized or not. Efforts to suppress the slave trade in Eastern Africa continue. My Minister aided in establishing peace between China and Japan. My colonies are peaceful and prosperous. I propose to establish a native administration in Natal. An ample harvest and my good management averted the loss of life from famine in India. I advise the repeal of the Sedition laws for Ireland the enactment of laws regulating the trans-fer of land, and completing the reconstruc-tion of the judiciary; the improvement of dwellings for the working classes; the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and the establishment of the office of Public Prosecutors, -and that is all that the Sovereign of th British Empire had to communicate to the National Parliament! To the unfortunate people of this country who are subjected to the twenty-column messages of Presidents Governors, Mayors, and even longer reports of Secretaries, Auditors, Comptrollers, and other officers, the Queen's speech indicates that England is a political Elysium. Not a word about expansion or contraction, or re-sumption of specie payment, of increasing the taxes, of suppressing insurrection, or mili-tary interference, of wars of races, of syndicates and gold-rooms, of white leagues or colored outrages, of panie, disaster, and prostra-tion of production, and inability to export

Great Britain and to her Government or peo-ple. Peace, prosperity, abundance, sound money, civil order, honest and faithful administration, and light taxes are universal in the British Empire. Turning, at the close of her speech, to the immediate representatives of the people, the Queen presents the following

manufactures. These things are unknown to

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The trade of the country has romewhat faller short, but there has been general prosperity supported by an excellent harvest. Reductions of faration have ted to a steady moreus in the consumption of the necessaries of tife and of such articles as contribute to the resenue.

consideration of the American people. The most important measures which the Government has to recommend for Parliamentary action is the enactment of some sanitar measure to keep the waters of rivers from becoming foul, and the appointment of a number of Prosecuting Attorneys. That is all the material legislation which is considered necessary, save the repeal of certain laws, something of the character of the 'Poland gag-law" of this country, -which were passed some years ago with reference to Fenianism in Ireland. The felicity of the condition of British affairs will be fully appreciated by our people, es-pecially by those who read the debates in Congress, where Senator Monton is urging a bill to regulate the counting of votes for President, which he declares is essential in order to avoid civil war; where both Houses are engaged in bitter controversies over the employment of troops to preserve the peace in ertain States; where Committees are exposing fraud and corruption in the enactment of laws; and where the solemn judgment of the National Legislature is, that white and black citizens, dead, cannot be buried within the same inclosure without risking the peace of

The comparative prosperity, abundance of wealth, peace, and harmony existing throughout the British Empire are due, first, to the fact that England has abandoned the policy of aggressive war and entangling alliances; has adopted peace, with its consequent commerce, and by peaceful commerce has made the world tributary to have merce has made the world tributary to her trade and her wealth. But other nations have made peace their policy, and have enthinks, if it is to be such a national blessing as the disinterested Scorr asserts, then the sconer we have it the better. It makes no difference to the plundered tax-payer which set of schemes gets most of the spoil. It amazes us, of course, to find that Col. Scorr, who, as everybody knows, wants the road built for the sake of the country and not at all for the benefit of his Credit-Mobilier Construction Company, actually opposes a measure which will give the poor country its sighed-for railroad three years sconer. In the third place, if Scorr controls the whole road, he will use it merely as a feeder for the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia, discriminating against other through routes, against the Southern cities which he has duped into supporting his project. This will be prevented if another man or set of men cannot be with dustry without schausting expense, and erippling industry without shindering and erippling isdus-

and tends to swell the trade and the wealth of the great merchant nation. When Great Britain abandoned the policy in which she had persevered for centuries, of preserving "the balance of trade" by keeping her im-portations less than her exports, she began that other policy which has made her com mercial prosperity. Her imports have ever since largely exceeded her exports, while the exports of domestic products have increase from £57,786,876 in 1846, to £256,257,347 in repealed to a corresponding amount. In this way the tariff has been repealed and reduced until it now includes only the following articles : Chicory, coffee, currants, raisins, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, wine; and the rates of tax on these articles have been reduced annually, until the Queen can again congratulate the Parliament that every reduction of the tariff enables a greater consumption by

the people and an increase of revenue.

We submit this little lesson in taxati the careful consideration of the people whose representatives are just now proposing reducing consumption. We submit this picture of a vast Empire so prosperous and wealthy, so peaceful and undisturbed, that the Government has no measures to recommend save a repeal of some temporary restrictions upon popular liberty and the enforcement of some additional sanitary regulations, and whose sover-eign congratulates her Parliament upon the fact that every reduction of tax, while increasing the consumption of articles of comfort-by the people, furnishes an increase of revenue. The contrast between that picture and the actual state of affairs at home is so striking that it is not pleasant to dwell

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The unenviable reputation of American railroads for dexterity in squeezing, burning, pounding, and boiling passengers to death, has lately been cast into the shade by the superior feats of the English roads. The number of persons who have gone to Heaven via the railroad has greatly increased in Great Britain during the last few years. The provalence of accidents has induced much inquiry into their causes. After the cases of gross carelessness, of worn-out rails and bridges, of wrong signals, and of mistakes in time have been disposed of, a number of casualties still remain. These are cheerfully styled "unavoidable." The somewhat terrifying phrase only means, however, that they cannot be avoided by any of the precau-tions now in use. They are caused by the fracture of the running gear or the rails. When this happens, only chance can prevent wholesale slaughter. It will sometimes happen despite any amount of care. The best iron, subjected to severe strains, gradually becomes crystalline instead of fibrous. this change occurs, the metal is at the break-age-point. A few jars will fracture it. Now a cold snap greatly diminishes the elasticity of both machinery and road-bed. Then a train thumps heavily along the rails. It is said that in cold weather trains passing through the Batignolles tunnel can be distinctly heard at Montmartre, Paris, but that they pass unheard as soon as the cold spell is over. While the cold continues, then, the cars pound along the track and each jar may shatter the crystallized iron part. Then comes the plunge, the crash, the screams of

Prominent engineers have suggested remedy for this great danger. It is to lay a hird rail between the other two. Then, if the cars leave the track, they will catch, at least in most cases, on this rail and thus be kept on the line. This suggestion, if it is worthy of attention at all, and it seems to be, should receive special attention by American railroad men. Our climatic changes are so sudden and great that road-bed and runninggear are in especial danger from this cause here. The third rail would not cost a great deal, and would last forever, more or less. The increased security given by it would be appreciated, and the saving of locomotives d cars which are wrecked by trains running off the track would pay a big interest on the cost of the middle rail.

"GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR. Politics in Great Britain is just now in a condition of the most serene peacefulness. Not a ripple disturbs the surface, and the undercurrent is not strong enough to threaten any upheaval of the waters. The Conservatives are in a large majority over all the dis-cordant elements of the Liberal party, and they do not propose to enter upon any radical reforms or changes which might jeopardize their supremacy. The Liberals are di-vided. The Irish Home-Rule members, disaffected through GLADSTONE's latest position, form a party by themselves, did not tak part in the recent choice of a Liberal leader, and simply await any combination that promises to advance the cause. The Liberal party itself has drifted toward conservatism, and has no policy except that of general opposi-tion to the Tories. Thus public affairs slide along smoothly. The mass of the people seem satisfied with the numerous reforms that have already been secured to them, and the Radicals are too small in number to cause any serious disssenion. In point of fact, they seem to expect more from DISRARLI and the Conservatives than from the Liberal

party under its present leadership. The leader chosen by the Liberals for the House of Commons is the Right Hon. SPEN-CER COMPTON CAVENDISH, eldest son of the Duke of DEVONSHIEE, and known by courtesy as the Marquis of Harringron. He is an ized as that of "a meritorious gentleman of the highest rank and of second-rate abilities." He comes of a Whig family, and this seems

has a platform. He favors the dis-ment of the English Church, the s tion of the public schools, the equal tion of the public schools, the equalization of Parliamentary districts, and the enfranchise ment of the agricultural laborers, all of them progressive Liberal measures. The last-named is not the least important. Under the present rotten-borough system, some members of Parliament have a constituency of only a few thousand while others have a constituency of 200,000. Mr. Forster proposes that the country shell be redistricted so that every member of Parliament shall have about the same number. Parliament shall have about the same number of constituents. At present, too, the house holders and lodgers in incorporated towns are indiscriminately vested with the right of suf-frage, while, in the villages and agricultural districts, the voter is required to be a free-holder or to pay a rental amounting to more than what three-fourths of the families are able to pay. Under this system, a vast number of the villages and agricultural communities of England are excluded from the right of suffrage, though they may pay several times the amount of taxes paid by the lodgers in the city. In rejecting Mr. FORSTER as leader, the Liberal party of England has formally declared its unwillingness for the present to battle for the reforms which he supports, and its desire of drift into a weak creature of circumstance, hoping more from Conservative mistakes than from its own progressive efforts.

PEACE IN ARRANSAS.

. There is cause for general rejoicing at the almost unanimous conclusions reached by the Congressional Committee on Arkansas Af-The purport of the majority report, signed by Messrs. POLAND, SCUDDER. SAYLER, and SLoss, four out of the five, is that Con gress and the Federal Government shall let Arkansas alone to abide by the Constitution and Government which a majority of the people of that State have adopted by popular vote. This is a wise conclusion, thoroughly in keeping with the nature of our Government and the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Ward, of Chicago, the remaining member of the Committee, dissents from this report, no doubt under the honest conviction that the recognition of the present Garland Government will be dangerous to the rights of the negroes of the State and a menage to constitutional principles, as he ssys. But we prefer to believe that his zeal is mistaken, and that the judgment of the majority of the Committee is not only the best solution of the difficulty, but also a fair conclusion on the evidence before it.

To appreciate the relative merits of the two reports, we shall recall in a word the series of complications in Arkansas. Brooks and Bax-TER were the opposing candidates for Gov ernor in 1872, Brooks on the Democra ticket and Baxter on the Republican ticket. Subsequent revelations have proved that Brooks received a large majority of the votes, but BATTER, as the Republican candidate, was declared elected and duly installed. Some time after both these gentlemen reversed their political creeds, Baxtes becoming a Democrat and Brooks turning Republican. There-upon the Republicans in Arkansas headed by the two Senators from that State, united to depose Baxter and place Becons in power. Brooks set up a Government of his own, relying upon the Supreme Court of the State, which changed its politics when he did, and also upon recognition of the Federal Government. The two factions came to open war, and President Grant was asked to interfere. He pursued the same course he had taken in Louisiana, recogn zing the de facto Government, which, in this case, was Democratic, and ordering the Brooks faction to disperse as insurgents. Peace being thus restored, a Constitutional Convention was called, which adopted a new Constitution providing for a State election in October last. der it, A. H. GARLAND (Democrat) was elected Governor by an almost unanimous vote, the Republicans generally refusing to vote on the ground that the election was illegal and the new Constitution void. Baxten, the de facto Governor, recognized the validity of the election ; but one SMITH, elected I leuten nt Governor on the Baxten ticket, though he sat in the Constitutional Convention and sanctioned all the proceedings, afterwards issued a proclamation claiming to be the Governor of the State since Easter had resigned. SMITH had no following, and was speedily squelched.

This was the jumble and confusion of Ar-

kansas politics for two years, and, when the Congressional Committee arrived at Little Rock, they found a new Constitution, a recognized Government, and a peaceful condi-tion of things throughout the State. For the first time in two years there was no conflict and the people had a Constitution and a Gov. ernment of their own selection. It would have been exceedingly unwise for the Con-gressional Committee to have recommended any Federal interference with this condition only to restore the confusion and anarchy that prevailed before. The Committee find, moreover, that 'the new Constitution is republican in form and an improvement over that of 1868; that the present Governor was elected not only by a majority of those voting but by a majority of the voters in the State; that Arkanses is as peaceful as any of the Southern States, all having a desperate class of young men to contend with; that the late election was held in due form of law ; that, though the promulgetion of the new Constitution by a Convinstead of by the Legislature may be tive, it was adopted by a majority of the peo-ple of the State, who have the right to choose Constitution that suits them; and, finally, that Congress should not interfere.

This decision, we believe, assures perce in arkansas, and henceforth a rule by the mar jority in that State. We wish all the troubles the Southern States might be settled

any amusement by letting the menagerie of wild beasts loose in Central Park, it has tries its hand on the President. First, it announced that the President had resigned. Then it said there was a rumor he had resigned. Then He comes of a Whig family, and this seems to be his principal claim to the place to which he has been chosen. But his Whig antecedents consist mainly of family differences with other lines of nobility, and offer little in common with modern English liberalism. His selection was, indeed, a declaration of the laises faire policy on the part of the ruling element in the Liberal party, adopted perhaps in order that the organization may wait quietly for any eccentricity which Mr. DISRAKLI may offer the Radicals more concessions than they can hope for from the Liberals as now organized.

Had the Liberal party been disposed to carry out the work of reform in which Ghap. itsaid he ought to resign. Then it printed several authorities to show that he might re-sign. Next it delved into history and showed

cratic War-Horse ? With should rest satisfied. It can enything funnier. STATE AND UNITED STA The St. Louis Republican pteresting figures on the the three middle-sized States consin, and Missouri, and t Kansas, Texas, and Alabama Kansas, Texas, and Alabama refer, of course, to the popula each. Some of the figures are Thus Pennsylvania collects by indirect taxation, so that if and per \$100 must be calculate Of the three large States, 7234 cents on the \$100 for \$ 3.75 per capita: Pennsylva The taxation in the midd

These pine States fairly State taxation is, then, about \$100, or \$2 per capita. The National Government amou \$2.50 per \$100, or \$9.25 per 62 per \$100, or \$7 per ca

It appears, then, that United spite the recent reduction, are much per \$100 and per cap taxes. But the local taxes for exceeds those levied for and hence the comparisor taxation is deceptive. The ment has an array and hay an enormous pension-list. have also, many of them, heavy too, maintain very coarly ref charitable, and school systems. Federal Government nothing. These figures show that a great

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The testimony of Mrs. July Satchitoches Parish, La., bef gressional Committee, seems du and yet it is nuquestionably trusticular. See swore that, her he Republican and a man of some parish, he was compelled to fit which was threatened by the W the parish, leaving her to watch eral young children, one of wh thirteen days and nights of cease the part of the unfortunate more ceased in obtaining a coffin f from one fluor McKunna, the parish but that humans from one Hugh McKenna, the in the parish, but that humane to by refused to construct a tomb for the practice there to dig to a 2 feet or so, and brick up a tom of the undertaker was based upon than political feeling. The neighbelp Mrs. Muras, or relieve he over her little sufferer, because cised by the White League; for McKenna denied her child decent this and no other circumstance is shown by the conduct of the Picayane, which distorted the te Muzas, and commented humour fact, which all the other newspendeplored without regard to political the conduct of the conduct of the picayane, which distorted the terminance of the picayane, which all the other newspendeplored without regard to political the conduct of the conduct of the picayane. ted, but find a bold apo newspaper, discloses a conditi must excite the borrors of hu

PERSONAL.

VINING BOWERS and Miss KAT ting at the Lyceum Theatre, New CHARLES BRADLADON, the Badical, arrived yesterday at the ALICE DUNNING (Mrs. LINGA)

The old-time trotter, From alive, and, perhaps, kicking. Mr. MAPLESON, the succ

rical manager, is building an operation of the make sure of Louis Naro several Bonspartists celebrated credit in Paris, a few days ago. STUART ROBSON and CHARLE leave the Union Square Theatre don when the "Two Orphans" ha Mrs. Rouser has played Rosa 

interest."

Prince ARTHUR is going up the father's lake. He is going incog. alligators, hippopotami, and colon of the interior.

JOHN C. SHEA. formerly of Chi lired from the editorial departmentence Standard. The misfortus sever come singly.

JOSEPHINE MANSPIELD three the stage. It is evident that Jould, scrawny, and homely, or she once more for a living.

STRAUSS is coming over again music with him. Love of mone than hatred of sea-sickness; and that malady more than STRAUSS.

Miss MARTHA ROBART, who d Miss Mantea Robert, who died Tenn., the other day, was 25; weighed 480 pounds,—more than ton of coal, Chicago ratail weight.
The class which corresponds in body-servants of Grobert Washin and the court of Grobert Washin and the college who fought under Boxara only 25,000 of them now living Prof. Swing will lecture in the Church at Madison, on Tuesday Rev. Dr. Patton in the Presbytes the same place, on Thursday even hatte. S. Becare Clark of

NEILL S. Brows, Clerk of House of Representatives is anxious, to be elevated to the Lower House of the Forty-four De Lesseps, of Suez-Canal fa latter favoring the Nicaraguinter-oceanic canal, in case it is bis to construct a canal through

mid strides, it would have es its leader. FORSTER favors the disestab h Church, the seculariza icts, and the enfranchise itural laborers, all of then measures. The last-named tant. Under the pres system, some membe stituency of only a few ers have a constituency o en proposes that the coun-ed so that every member of we about the same number present, too, the house in incorporated towns are ted with the right of sufvillages and agricultural is required to be a free ental amounting to more urths of the families are er this system, a vast num and agricultural commue excluded from the right th they may pay several of taxes paid by the lodgers rejecting Mr. Forsten as for the reforms which he iesire drift into a weak astance, hoping more from takes than from its own

IN ARKANSAS.

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recall in a word the series of Arkansas. Brooks and Baxposing candidates for Gov-Bnooks on the Democration m on the Republican ticket. elations have proved that a large majority of the votes, he Republican candidate, was hese gentlemer reversed their Baxran becoming a Demodurning Republican. There-dicans in Arkansas, headed by s from that State, united to and place BECORS in power, a Government of his own, the Supreme Court of the anged its politics when he on recognition of the Federal The two factions came to ident GRANT was asked to pursued the same coarse he usiana, recogn zing the de ent, which, in this case, was ordering the Brooks faction urgents. Peace being thus tutional Convention was ed a new Constitution election in October last. n was adopted, and, un-

almost unanimous vote, the nerally refusing to vote on the election was illegal and tution void. BAXTER the ds cognized the validity of the TTH. elected I icuten nt AXTER ticket, though he acutional Convention and the proceedings, afterwards e State since BATTER had re-

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who have the right to choose

w York Herakl failed to create by letting the menagerie of e in Central Park, it has tried President. First, it announced esign. Then it printed show that he might red into history and showed erlands, FERDINAND II., Queen numerous other monarchs lly announced that the res ss had been invented in the Its last development of the iness is to print the views of te, and it finds four papers,
Times, the Lancaster (Pa.)
Vicksburg Herald, and the
which have swallowed its silly

gratic War-Horse"! With this the Herald should rest satisfied. It can never perpetrate mything funnier.

#### STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXATION.

The St. Louis Republican has published some interesting figures on the relative coat of the State and the General Governments. It takes, for purposes of comparison, the three large States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illingis, the three middle-sized States of Michigan, Wis-consin, and Missouri, and three other States, Kansas, Texas, and Alabams. The adjectives refer, of course, to the population and wealth of each. Some of the figures are merely estimates. Thus Pennsylvania collects her State revenues by indirect taxation, so that the rate per capita and per \$100 must be calculated.

Of the three large States, New York levies 72% cents on the \$100 for State purposes, or

\$3.75 per capita; Pennsylvania charges 45 cents on the \$160, or \$1.80 per head, and I linois rates are a trifle less than 60 cents on the \$100, or

\$2.23 per head, for State purposes alone.

The tagation in the middle-sized States varies

States.	district.		Per.
Wisconsin. Michigan Massouri		 .50 .65	

These nine States fairly represent the average of the whole Union. The average rate of State taxation is, then, about 62% cents on the

\$100, or \$2 per capita. The taxes levied by the

National Government amounted, in 1868, to \$2.50 per \$103, or \$9.25 per capita, and in 1874 to \$2 per \$100, or \$7 per capita.

It appears, then, that United States taxes, despite the recent reduction, are still 3½ times as much per \$100 and per capita as the State taxes. But the local taxes of each State exceeds those levied for State purposes, and hence the comparison with Federal taxation is deceptive. The General Government has an army and navy, a post-office, an enormous pension-list, and rivers and harbors, public buildings, diplomatic service, In-dian acquities, national judiciary, Congress, and miscellaneous things to support, and a great lebt upon which to pay interest; but the States have also, many of them, heavy debts, and they, too, maintain very costly reformatory, renal, charitable, and school systems, which cost the

Federal Government nothing.

These figures show that a great field for economy still exists in the States as well as at Washington. Legislatures and Congress must stop extravagant appropriations, must keep clear of swinding subsidies and jobs, and must keep down taxation instead of increasing it. Even such a galled jade as the American tax-payer

The testimony of Mrs. Judge Myrrs, of Satchitoches Parish, La., before the Con-gressional Committee, seems difficult of belief, and yet it is unquestionably true in every particular. She swore that, her husband being a Republican and a man of some influence in the parish, he was compelled to fly for his life which was threatened by the White League of the parish, leaving her to watch alone over several young children, one of whom died after thirteen days and nights of ceaseless anxiety on the part of the unfortunate mother. She succeeded in obtaining a coffin for the little one from one HUOR McKENNA, the only undertake in the parish, but that humane tradesman utterthe practice there to dig to a slight depth of 2 feet or so, and brick up a tomb. The refusal of the undertaker was based upon nothing more than political feeling. The neighbors refused to ever her little sufferer, because she was ostra-cised by the White League; for the same reason McKerna denied her child decent burial. That this and no other circumstance was the reason, is shown by the conduct of the New Orleans Programs, which distorted the testimony of Mrs.

MYERA, and commented humorously upon the
fact, which all the other newspapers of the city deplored without regard to political bias. That such an atrocious act should not only be committed, but find a bold apologist in an influential newspaper, discloses a condition of affairs which must excite the horrors of humanity.

### PERSONAL.

VINING BOWERS and Miss KATE MEEK are playing at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the famous English Radical, arrived yesterday at the Sherman House. ALICE DUNNING (Mrs. LINGARD) has become a permanent member of the Fifth Avenue com-

The old-time trotter, FLORA TEMPLE, is still alive, and, perhaps, kicking. She is over 30

Mr. Mapleson, the successful London theatrical manager, is building an opera-house on the Thames embankment.

To make sure of Louis Napoleon's comfort,

bis to construct a canal through the Isthmus.

An exchange says that Venor's family is a very happy one, and discord never enters it. Evidently in this he has the advantage of Wagner, the colwens and rat-holes of whose house must quiver with discords.

The Spanish Court physician, with faith in simple remedies, presented to ALPHONSP a dose of caster oil for his biliousness, but the young monarch cast a royal glance of contempt at the madicine, and preferred the bile.

D. King, President of the Valley Railway Company, of Ohio, sailed for England Sunday, Ils goes for the purpose of raising fauds for the

pletion of the work on the road, which will

The heartlessness of our judiciary is something to think of on Ash Wednesday. A cold-blooded court has insisted upon making John Jacon Asron pay his little \$37,000 worth of taxes just as if it were \$10 on a 25-foot lot in Cicero. Mormon Delegate Cannon sums up Plymouth hurch as follows: "If they had our institutions

in Brooklyn. I think there would be less decep-tion. It would all be understood and harmonius. I wish Mr. BEECHEE had more faith." BEECHER defines his Church as " Methodism squared to a cube (whatever that may mean); here is to be found ardor, and, in addition, es-thetic enjoyment and liberty." This sheds a new light on the meaning of the word "esthetic."

The Governor of Tounessee has sent to the Senate the name of the would be Governor of Tounessee, Gen. Frank CREATRAM, nominated for the office of Superintendent of the Pentientiary, and the nomination was unanimously con-

rmed.
AL-ATE, widow of Tuno-Cat, late Emperor of China, has committed suicide. She was a lovely and accomplished girl, proficient in Chinese literture, and was barely 21 years of age. The cause of the "rash act" is reported to be melancholy produced by the death of her too short-lived The Majority Have, Brought the

The chees tournament which has been in progress for about three months in New York, at the Cafe International, was brought to a close Monday night. Of the five principal players, Mr. Mason won 46 out of 52 games; Mr. DEL-MAR, 44; Mr. PERRIN, 43; Mr. ALSERONI, 42, and Mr. DILL 38.

Since the Buffalo street-car companies prohibited expectoration in the cars, the whole of Western New York suffers from unprecedented drought. Weils are dry which never before failed; temperance has become a luxury, and the cattle on a thousand hills have to make long journeys for a drink. There are 750,000 white men in this country

who cannot read—750,000 immortal beings to whom the Brooklyn bonanza is the very arcaqum of mysteries, and who can never know of "true inwardness," and "paroxysmal orgulation" and "soul trustfulness" except by the bewildering avenue of hearsay.—Brooklyn Argus.

The following from the New York Mail would The following from the New York Mail would be interesting if the blanks had been filled:

A lady wrote recently to Mr. —, and remonstrated with him for spending \$1,500 in flowers at his Dex-monico dinner party shen that sum of money would have done to much good among the poor. Next day the lady received a note containing a sheck for \$1,00 from Mr. —, and the posterrip read: "Persevere in your noble work. Notes similar to the one you so kindly sent me would induce a man to forge rob, cheat, and steal in order to get money with which to aid the poor."

WILLIAM A. COLEBBOOKE, Esq., long employed on the Times as a reporter, and more recently in charge of the city department of the Post and Mail, has abandoned newspaper work to take a position as Private Secretary to Judge BECKWITH, Solicitor of the Alton & St. Louis Road. The Judgo has secured the services of an a mirable man, but the reporters of Chicago have lost one of the most accomplished of their number.

To-day is to be a wedding-day of no little importance. The Hon. WILLIAM B. OGDES, the first Mayor of Chicago, a millionaire exactly 70 years of ago, will lead to the a tar Miss MARIANNE E. ARNOT, of Elmira, N. Y. The bride-to-be i a lady of high social position, ample wealth, and ripe age, being but twenty years the junior of her husband. The marriage of her first Mayor makes Chicago and all Mr. Ouden's successors i office feel tike boys again.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist recalls the following incident of the Zachary Taylor campaign: "Gov. Wisk and a friend were canvassing Virginia, the friend for and the Governor against TAYLOR. The Governor contemptaously alluded to old Zack, and frequently called him 'Old Ignorance,' whose speeches were written by his son-in-law, Buss. When the Governor's opponent came to his turn, he simply retorted : When Ignorance is Buss, 'tis folly to be

The editor of the Flemingsburg (Ky.) Demo-crat has received a call from Gen. John S. Will-IAMS, a Democratic candidate for Governor:
"We were surprised," says this candid editor in acknowledging the visit, "to find him so full of enmity toward the members of the Kentucky press, and particularly against those whom he termed the 'kid glove' and 'snobby' portion of 1t. Gen. Williams is a fluent talker, and our readers can imagine the scoring we received from him. His manner toward us was harsh, and we

A singular clerical dispute is reported from Newcastle-under-Lyne, in England. The Rev. Mr. VEALE, the Rector, who had let his house and cure to Archdescop MATTRIAS, on Saturday, Jan. 16, entered with six men, took possession and barricaded the house. At first the Arch deacon refused to leave, and was restricted to one room. He drew up his food in a basket with a rope through the window. The Mayor and leading men of the town met, but could decide on nothing. On Sunday the Archdeacon was hunted from room to room by the Rector and his attendants. Having been assembted by the bailiffs, he has taken out summonses again them. Crowds gathered around the house, and constables were called in.

Grand Pacific—A. De Lano, Detroit; William Bond, New York; Gregory P. Harte, San Francisco; R. W. Hickex, Cleveland; W. L. Patton, New York; J. N. To make sure of Louis Napoleon's comfort, several Bonapartists celebrated a mass to his credit in Paris, a few days ago.

Stubert Robson and Charles Thorne, Jr., leave the Union Square Theatre to play in London when the 'Two Orphane' has ceased to run.

Mrs. Rouser has played Rosalind, reading her lines, we are told, as if they were "part of an American comedy of contemporaneous human interest."

Prince Arthur is going up the Nile to see his father's lake. He is going incog., for fear of the alligators, hippopotami, and colored gentlemen of the interior.

Hickor, Cleveland; W. L. Patton, New York; S. B. But, Marquette; W. H. Gest, Rock Island; P. P. Lyman, New York; U. H. Gergory, Modine; B. M. Proctor, Cincinnati; Charles M. Cabora, Rock Island... Philmer House—W. H. Yanderbiit, Jr., New York; J. R. Blair, New York; B. S. Bent, Marquette; H. W. Andrews, New York; P. W. Latourcade, Philadelphia; D. A. Monfort, St. Paul; Frank Prior, Boralo; L. Whiteman, Palisdelphia,... Tremont House—D. W. James, New York; W. M. Haines, Baltimore; C. B. Cawlord, New York; W. B. Coghill, San Francisco.

Iligators, hippopotami, and colored gentlemen of the interior.

Joun C. Sura, formerly of Chicago, has relieved from the editorial department of the Lawrone Standard. The misfortunes of Kanasa asver come singly.

Journey Mansyrian threatens to go back to the stage. It is evident that Josiz has grown old, syrawny, and homely, or she would not work cance more for a living.

Straurs is coming over again, bringing new mislo with him. Love of money is stronger than harded of sea-sickness; and nobody shhors that malady more than Straurs.

Miss Manyria Roman, who died at Nashville, Teun, the other day, was 25 years old, and weighed 450 pounds,—more than a quarter of a lon of coal, Chicago retail weight.

The class which corresponds in France to the body-sarvants of Grozo e Washington is that of asides who fought under Bonaparra. There are only 25,000 of them now living.

Forf. Swing will lecture in the Congregational Church at Madison, on Tuesday next, and the Rev. Dr. Patton in the Presplyterian Church at the same place, on Thursday evening.

Melle S. Brown, Clerk of the Tonnessee House of the Forty-fourth Congress.

De Lesseps, of Suer-Canal fame, has written a letter favoring the Niceraguan route for an inter-occanic canal, in case it is found impossible to construct a canal through the Isthmus.

An exchange says that Vzmor's family is a very happy one, and discoord never enters it. Evi-

Mile. Rosalis Colton, of Epinal, France, wants her beloved country to hand over to her 100,000,000, or \$20,000,000. She claims this as the heir of Jean Thierry, who died 200 years ago, Jean was the son of a shoemaker, and ran away from home. He acquired a fortune and died at Venice, leaving his money to his heirs in France. In the meantime his property was in the castody of the Bank of Venice. It was difficult to determine, in the number of claimants, who were the heirs, and this doubt had not been solved when Bonaparte seized the treasure of the rich city, Thierry's fortune with the rest. By that set, it is claimed, the French hadion became responsible to Thierry's hours.

DE KOVEN

The Low-Church Batteries Begin Their Fire.

Heavy Guns Brought to Bear upon the Ritualistic Works.

The Rev. Mr. Sulli van Delivers Some Raking Shots.

An Election Procured by "Illegal Votes and Other Subtrafuges."

Church to the "Verge of Hereity."

Whence She May Easily Topple Into the Arms of Rome.

Dr. Powers Enters a Vigorous Protest Against De Koven,

Declaring Him U nfitted for the Office of I lishop.

That He Was Elect ed by Pettifogging and Politic al Craft.

in the C hurch. Press Comments upon the Elec-

The Danger of a Dominant Priesthood

tion of Dr. De Koven. "THE VERGE OF HERESY."

THE NEV. MM. SUPLIVAN'S VIEWS.

The Rev. Edward Sulf van, Rector of Trinity
Church, presched yester lay morning to a large congregation, many of w hom were attracted by the aunouncement that ine recent election of Dr. De Keven to the Illis sots Episcopate would constitute the theme of the discourse. The text was from Romans viii., ! B, "All things work to-gether for good to them that love God;" and the

gether for good to them that love God;" and the sermon was as follows:

The dectrine of an overruling Providence was one of the fundame intal tratas most firmly believed by the great A postle of the Gentiles. It held a large place in t is creed, ride by side with the dectrues of the stonement and the resurrection, and court buted very materially to his mental peace, by reconciling him to many seeming inequalit. lev in the Divine government of the Church, which, on any other theory, would have surely disturbed, if not utterly destroyed, his fai th. That talse teachers should be permitted to spring up within the Church and sow in her virgin soil the seeds of most dapperous heres ies; that her enemies without should not be restrained from their fiercely violent assaults interposition in her by some supernatural interposition in her by some supernatural interposition in her be datanapion, should be hindered in the work set apped him by that buffeting "thorn in the fies h," trying his patience, as it did, and weakening his influence, apparently, with his adversan fies, by making him, in his "bodily press noe contemptible,"—all these seeming contrad actions to-night would have utterly undermine and in the other scale, he had set the immovable conviction that far above the visible fluctuations of his own and the Church's history, there reigned ding and governing all

history, there reigned the secret counsel of God's sovereign will, gu king and governing all according to the dictate 3 of its own infaltible purpose, and making aw in hindrances seemingly bostile to the Church's 1 rogress "work together for good."

St. Pau's faith in this respect was identical with Davids when the works "The Lord".

in our borders, there is one thing still more precious,—and only one viz: the truth; the Gospel of Christ maiotisned in its purity and simplicity, free from all admixture of error. Purchased at the expense of the truth, peace would be too dearly bought. One Apostis declares that "the wisdom that cometh from above is first pure, then peaceable," while another allows that circumstances may arise which render it very doubtful if peace be a possible thing. And this contingency, I sometimes fear, has come to us. Nay, I retort the charge, and hold them to be the disturbers of our peace who have fired upon the Church, despite the teachings which have advanced to the uttermost verge of orthodox, and stand there trembling at the very mouth of the abys, needing but the slightest impulse to send them toppling over into the yawning gulf of medieval superstition and Roman bereay. This, brethren, is our sole complaint to-day, this the secret of the sorrow felt to-day, not only by well-nigh one-half the clergy and nine-tenths of the laivy of Illinois, but, far and near, by all loyal churchmen through all the communion of the fathful. Not that our late honored and admired Diocesan is to be followed by one intellectually his inferior (a large and-varied range of gifts, both natural and acquired his fatien to the lot of the Bashop-elect), but rather that the Episcopate of this diocese, hitherto characterized by a churchmanstalp universally known as conservative should become a stronghold for the maintenance and dissemination of teachings on one of the two great Sacramental ordinances of the Church, which, though not in exact accord with the decrees of the Council of Trent, yet are distingushable from them only by the help of speeches and pamphlists bristling with such fine-dinwn metaphysical distinctions as the popular mind cannot easily apprehend or appreciate; teachings which are now everywhere recognized as characteristic only of that extreme school of thought known as Riumalism; teachings which furnish to those who desire it

Amounts of the control of the contro

or benefit is by invisible spiritual agencies, and cannot these operate more effectually from Christ's glorified nature, as it is enthroned and really present in Heaven, than from any imaginary and flottious presence, such as is dreamt of or miraculously wrought by every official and authoritative utterance of the words of consecration? Nay, does not this latter theory lead rather, with ordinary minds, to unspurtualize the ordinance, by drawing the thoughts sway from Christ Himself, and the great mystery of redemption it was meant to typify, to the marvelousness of the miracle supposed to be wrought, and the mere outward signs of adoration by which the presence it is said to accomplish should be acknowledged and honored?

No, brethern, be not drawn away from this simple doctrine of the Holy Sacrament. For you the problem of problems is the reproduction of Christ's image in you, the assimilating of your nature to His in every moral feature and lineament, "grace for grace," The problem can only be solved by Christ's presence being realized in you. That presence can only be realized by the Divine Spirit, through the instrumentalities of all by this Holy Supper; but its measure will be in proportion to your faith; therefore, see that your faith sumbers not; keep it

mentalities of all the appointed means of grace, most of all by this Holy Supper; but its measure will be in proportion to your faith; therefore, see that your faith slumbers not; keep it in constant exercise, and with the heart-door open always for the incomings of every divine impulse and visitation that may descend upon you, so will Christiawell with you, more really than if He were visibly an immate of your home, and conform you to His likeness more perfectly than though He were literally or corporcally to make you partakers of His Body and Blood. Meauwhile, for this anxiety that has fallen on us as a Church and Diobese, let us "rest in the Lord and wait patiently." What His immite wisdom shall finally will for us, cannot do us hurt. Our fears may sometimes chill the fervor of our faith and make us tremble for the ark of the Lord, but its destinies are in His keeping, and He will bring it safety through every dauger, up to its final resting-place. Over againet all our fear and faithlessness, ave, even when the night is darkest, may we set this simple but reassuring word. "It is I; be not afraid." "The Lord reignoth." "My Father worketh hatherto." "All things work together for good to them that love God."

not be deluded by any display of Ritual, nor be imposed upon by the assertions of the most an dacious ecclesiastical pracogative. No doubt some will always be found in every community to accept the most advanced positions of the Ritualists, and to be their pliant agents and exponents. But this will only be the means of keeping before the Church and the people at large the very style of churchmanship whose characteristics are deemed by Protestants unscriptural and detrimental to the interests of an unaddifferated Christianity. Those who seek to propagate an unreasoning and blind sucerdotalism, and who scornfully declare that they do not care for the consequences of their conduct upon the minds of the disaffected, convict themselves of an inconsistency by their very act. Because, the very reason they give for their zeal is that they wish to make converts and thus advance what they regard as the Church of Christ. To profess, therefore, not to care for the injurious effect upon those who, through fidelity to their convictious, are offended at what seems to them subversive of Christ's glory and Kingdom, bears a contradiction on its very face. There can be no question that the simple fact of the election of Dr. De Koven will produce discouragement in the Episcopal Church in some quarters of the diocess, while it will be interpreted generally as showing a gain of the Ritualistic party. If the showing a gain of the Ritualistic party. If the showing a gain of the Ritualistic party. If the showing be complete of the general divance of the Episcopal Church in his direction, for the consent of a majority of the Bishops and Standing Committees of the different dioceses to his consecration would indicate the congression are of the Church but without a majority of the missions and standing Church in his direction, for the consent of a majority of the Bishops and Standing Committees of the diverse he will be comprehensiveness. The doctrines of eucharistic sacrifice and of eucharistic adoration are clearly without that limit. I

see heal compelled to complain and untrum; still, the desirable in the description is done and the singest. "It planes write the interior of discussion and furthers the extrement attending is in pressing away, the hostwart the bacteria of discussion and extreme the section of the section

loyalty to his Church. Could the members of that Convention pass upon the question of his ratification, he might perhaps be confirmed as Bashop; but whether persons who have never histened to his peranssire oracty will consent to wave their objections to the doctrine of Eucharistic adoration and the objective real presence which he advocates is onto another matter. While there can be no doubt that he would make a zealous and efficient Bishop, there is reason to apprehend that his alevation to the Episcopate may widen the breach between opposing parties within the Church. His election must now be passed upon by the Bishops and Skanding Committees of the several Diocesea, a majority of both being necessary to confirm it. IOWA CITY.

Lectures—The Woodhull.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Iowa Cirr., Ia., Feb. 7.—Henry Clay Dean, the noted Bourbon, lectured in this city last evening to a large sudience on "The Conflicts of the Old Senate." He discoursed upon the difficulties which a irrounded the early organization of the rude elements of revolutionary days in a Government so unlike the one they had by the arbitrament of the sword absolved themselves from. The various wars, the first Abolition element in the Senate, Seward, Hale, and Sumner, the Missouri compromise, etc., all produced conflicts, and led to rebellion. Mr. Dean was four years a Chaplain in the old Senate.

Next week Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, gives his annual series of lectures to the Law Department of the Iowa State University on Medical Jurispruience, of which he is Professor.

Victoria Woodhull is seeking a lecture engagement here. She lectures in Des Moines on the 9th inst.

CHEAPER LIGHTNING. NEW York, Feb. 7.—The Mercury to-day says the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday resolved to reduce their rates below the prices fixed upon by the Atiantic & Pacific Company. The reduction will begin about the 18th instant.

MEMPHIS. Tonn., Feb. 7.—Crowds of visitors to the Carnival are atriving. The indications are that the crowd will be greater than ever before.

Pienrisy pains, asthmatic, and all threat affections, are soon relieved by that certain remady for soughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

DAY GOODS. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY Great Annual Clearing Sale

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF PIRIE & CO.

MADISON & PEORIA-STS. Peremptory and unreserved sale of the Winter Stock of the Great West Side Dry Goods House. Golden Opportunity

For those who desire to economize. The reductions are specially noteworthy on Dress Fabrics, or which can thousand pieces will be placed as follows on the CHEAP DRESS GOODS TABLES TABLE NO. 1, AT 20 CENTS,

Contains Gray Diagonal Serges, Balcono Stripes, Ore-ones, Ragista Morinos, Alpaca Poplina, Silk Sarge Pop-las, &c., worth from 374 to 45 cts.

TABLE NO. 2, AT 25 CENTS, Contains Colored Sorges, Mohair Piplins, Imperial Discounts, Camel's Hair Sorges, Matelause Suitings, English Balernos, &c., former price 6t to 80 cts.

TABLE NO. 3, AT 30 CENTS.

Pine Empress Cloths, 50c and 60c qualities, for 37% ets. All-wool Prench Serges reduced to 37% ets., formers 65 ets.

Ra of French Wool Serges, formerly 75c, now 55 ets.

Hasay French Wool Dragonsis, tormerly 55c, now 55 ets.

Places French Wool Dragonsis, tormerly 55c, now 55 ets.

Places French Wool Dragonsis, reduced from 51. ID

and 81.55 to 62 and 55 ets.

Let of French Wool Camel's Hairs, 35 ets., formerly

30 ets.

6-4 French Fancy Camel's Hairs, 75 ets., sold this sec-Pronch Asermos, Bhess quantities, as a land as the dollar.
Pinest Colored Drap of Rice for 75 cis., formerly \$1.25. Let Lyons Roll Poplins, r gular \$1.50 quality, reduced to 78 cis., Great bargeins in Felt Skirts.
Black All-wool, wide Fronch Carbmeres, 75 cits and \$1.-a bargain.
Special bargains in Black Alpsons, Mohairs, and Brill-stations.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN SILKS

Heavy, Rich, Satin Lastre, Black Gros Grain Silks of \$1.50, worth \$2.20 to \$2.50, Richoet Black Lyons Gros Grains correspondingly Richaet Black Lyons Oron Grains correspondingly cheap.
Limp of Plein Colored Stifts at 21.
Rich 24-1anh Lyons Gros Grains, high colors and evening shades, Sl.5d, formerly Sl.5d;
Limber ground Fancy Richae Silks, white and colored
Close Velvets reduced to 54.50, S6, and S5.50 per yard,
Lyons Closek Velvets for \$3, \$11, and \$13.50, large reduction.

Bargains in Linens and Honsekeeping Goods. Great reductions in Flannels, Blankets, &c. Cassimeres, Cloths, and Waterproofs greath reduced.

Special bargains in Hosiery and Winter

In addition to the above and many other barratus in their own mammoth stock, C., P. & Co. state pleasure in notifying the public that they have secured, an accord-ingly advantageous terms, Two Bankrupt Stocks. Which they offer in this sale at 50 cts. on the deltar and less. One of them is an importer and manufacturer's stock of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Polonais

LADIES CORSETS AND UNDERCLOTHING

50,000 YARDS HAMBURG EMBROIDERIE ASTONISHING PRICES!

MACKIN'S EXCHANGE & READING ROOM,

129 Destribution of the provide Resident of the Provide Resident to Sold, Smith's Bank.

Foreign Resident Resident Resident of the registry. Graphia, Illinateased News. Sporting and Deamain Stews. Lamest, Pita, Putton, Mark Lane Represe. Times (Dally). The Neilon (Irviand), Giangow Reraid, Dablin Framan, Basil's Life, Pigase (Paris).

American Reading Staticy kept on file registry. Hand Claimage Gorace, a dumbe the inheritation of the provident Resident Resid

FINANCIAL TO LOAN

TURNER & MARSH

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	and.	Anked
Opited States & of '81	120	120%
United States 5-20s of '62	115%	1 116
United States 5-20s of '64	11736	117%
United States 5-20s of 165	119%	119%
5-00s of 165-Jan. and July	118%	110%
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July	11936	120
5-mos of 68-Jan, and July	119%	190%
10-4CB	116 %	11734
United States new ou of '81, ex int.	115	111034
United States currency ds.	11936	

lower.

Stocks opened weak at a decline of % to %, chiefly on Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, Northwestern, and Ohios. At the second Board the market was dull and steady, but during the last hour stocks were weak, and in many instances the lowest quotations of the week were made. The largest males were in Western Union, which decidined to 72%, closing at 72%. The decline in the general list from the highest point of the day ranged from ½ to % per cent, the extreme having been in Northwestern, which fell off from 45% to 44%. New York Central and Union Pacific were exceptionally firm. The weakness in Western Union was due to a decided reduction in rates by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company between New York and Albany, elegraph Company between New York and Albeny, ceton, Washington, and intermediate points. The sanactions aggregated 181,000 sinners, of which 9,000 ere Pacific Mail. 80,000 Western Union, 11,000 North-

	ENT BONDS.
Coupons, '51	Coupous, 67 119
Coupons, 82116	Courons, 68 119
Coupons, 34	New 50
Coupone, 45	10-404 117
Coupous, new	
STATE	BONDS,
Missouris	Virgonias, old31
Tennessees, old 65	
Tennesces, new05	N. Carolinas, new13
Virginias, new31	ENDER BEREITS TO SELECT TO
	OKS.
Canton	8t. Paul 35
Whetern Union Tel 72%	St. Paul pfd 57
Quecusiver 30	Wattash 15
Adanis Extress 99%	Wabash 1 fd 20
Weils-Fargo 86	Ft. Wayne 97
American Express 6:14	Terre liaute 7
U. S. Express 57	Terre Houte pfd 28
Pacific Ma 1 Sty	Cuicago & Allon 105
New York Central 101%	Chicago & Aiton pfd. 109
Erie 28%	Quio & Mississippi 28
Erie pid 46	Cieve., Cin. & Col 64
Harlem 149	Chi., Bar. & Quincy. 108
Hariem pfd125	Lake Shore 78
Michigan Central 77	Indiana Central 8
Pittsburg &Pt. Wayne 92%	Illanois Central 101
Northwestern 44/4	
Northwestern pfd 68	Central Parific stocks 17
Book Island 103%	umon racial bonds, 93;

## New Jersey Central, 107% Det., Lack. & W.... 100

COMMERCIAL.

	SECTION SERVICE	CHEPACATE.		DOM: AND	12
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1
Flour, bris,	4,551	13,4"2	8,221	11,271	E
Wheat, bu	19,270	188,570	35.016	43,034	16
Corn, bu	37,033	91,845	35,738	3,807	æ
Oats. bit	18,470	31, 16 4	3,94	2,593	13
Ree, 1:0	390	4,897	403	1,450	E
Berey, bu	4,860	23,150	5,368	27(152	80
Grass seed, fts	100,480	173,997	136,904	92,052	400
Plax seed, i.e	STORY OF STREET	28,840		27,121	10
Broom-corn, Ba.		48,975	20,760	10,326	15
Cured meats, Lo.		545,800	1,261,023	1,747,498	13
Beet, bris		24	85	32	18
Pork, bris	283	301	470,	630	Ю
Lard. Ba	77.444	31,93	484,090	131,121	80
Ballow, lbs	25,000	22,670,	3,303	21,484	100
Butter, De	61,807	72,125	31,54:	63.003	E 3
Dressed hogs, No.	817	3,689	1.202	3,353	100
Live bogs, No	8,450;	19,383	4,070	7,863	£3
Cuttie No	1,600	1,3460	2.971	2,039	
Sheep, No	6.15,	1.25	1.404	919	1
52 A	1 TOO 2005	T00 710	TWL 500	346.552	100

Highwines, br. Wool, Rs. Potatoes. Lumber, No. fe Suingles, No. Lath, No. Salt, bris	8,990 81. 80 000 TU,000	204) 74,816 411 297,700 185,500		1,063,500 1,063,500 785,00 23,00 50
Also the follo		s compar	18008:	
Kind of	produce.	Re	cered.	Shipped.

Receipts-	Pab. 6, 1875.	Jan. 30, 1875.	Feb. 7 1874.
Piour, bris	35,763	43,630	72,76
Wheat, bu	397,330	500,833	831,16
rn, bu	304,624	443,741	276,83
ats, bu	97,430	98,759	152,96
Kye, bu.	3,992	7.820	25,23
Birley, bu Dressed bogs, No	85,T30	66,530	
Dressed hoge, No	76,352	19,913	19,78
ave hove, No	[ 104,821]	79,050	110,72
itie, No	16,778	12,882	14,80
lour, bris	37,006	50,491	53,93
Whe t, bu	193,947	113,071	343,93
Dorn, bu	303,042	372,044	19,40
uts, bu	53,230,	40.445	44,28
live, bu	2,591	2 850	6,65
dirley, bo	35,952	37,787	85,05
breased hogs, No	10,884	21,546	20,71
ive hogs, No	26,716	23,504	49,04
sttle, No	11,863	7,842	8,53

	veek.	Prent's
Flour, bris. Wasst, bu. Corn, bu.	15,500 118,000 304,800	
The leading produce markets were urday, the weakness in grain and the visious being succeeded by a compa	strength	in pro

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather less active and easier on the speculative articles, in sympathy with a decline in the price of live hogs. The following are the stocks of product on hand now in this city, with comparisons, as reported by the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

	1875.	March 4, 1874-0	March ! 1873,
Clear pork, bris,	65	347	
Mess pork, new, bris	150,695	111,023	52,7
ess porz, old, bris	********	2,726	30,0
O. pork, bris	612	113	经租间
rime mess pork, bris.	5,077	310	6
tra prime pork, bris	2,945 \$6,916		4
P. bams, tes	42,278	97,460	43,8
P. hams, bris	2,071	36,852	31,5
con hams, pes	38,00	********	****
taffordahire hams.	90,000		*****
De	60,000		
ng-cut hams, ths	2.821,415	1,528,608	
P. shoulders, tes	1,412		
y-ealted shoulders,			\$5550HD
De	9,972,502	12,938,869	5,780,0
ugh sides, the	21,785	115,767	
mberland sides, he.	1,264,031	1,463,784	500,0
ong-clear sides, lbs ]	7,122,102	2,710,210	500,0
ort-clear sides, the.	4,140,833	7,256.943	5,000,7
nor -rib sides, fbs	8,103,519	12,890,501	9,322,0
ong-rib sides, lis	2:0,174	315,310	
1be	1,853,860	550,587	
re ford sides, fis	618,620	256,693	
iltehire bacon, the	90,000	120,574	
rkshire sides, he	35,000	20,000	
ian-out sides, fis		31,400	
elies, ibs	452,846	432,314	
ease, pkgs,	946	3,470	

lowing as the hog packing at the points named to date, as compared with the corresponding time last year.

Chicago			tate.	To date, 1874.	Appression, 1873-4.
SHIPMENTS—The Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from title point for the week ending Feb. 4, 1815, and since Nov. 1, 1874 together with comparisons:	Louisville Ladianapolis Milwaukee Cincinnati	2 2	70,492 80,000 11,183 87,127	236,947 255,000 270,000 458,940	235,94 235,79 294,05 541,25
	lowing as the shi for the week endi together with tor	pments of ing Feb. 4, 1 mparasons :	provision 1875, and	ons from	tkia poin ov. 1, 1874
West ending . 8,205 7,272 2,654 1,148,480 4,384,25 2,673 2,166 631 7,3.3,22 3,000 80,001 7,4.3,3,22 3,000 80,001 7,4.3,3,22 3,000 80,001 7,4.3,3,22 3,000 80,001 7,4.3,3,22 3,000 80,001 8,601 7,3.3,22 3,000 80,001 8,601 8,601 18,602 80,001 8,601 18,602 80,001 8,601 18,602 80,001 8,601 18,602 80,001 8,601 18,602 80,001 8,601 18,602 80,001	lowing as the shi for the week endi- together with too Wesk ending	pments of ing Feb. 4, 1 mparisons: Pork, Lard bris, ics.	provision 1875, and 1875,	Should's,	this point ov. 1, 1874 † Meddles De.

following:

Tue visible supply of grain, comprising the stock
in granary at the printipal points of accumulation a
lake and scaboard ports, in transit by rail, and afros
in New York harbor, Jan. 33, 1875:

In store at	Wheat,	C.ra,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye.
New York	3,3 9,986		+1', 129	937,662	60,19
Albany	21,500		57,700	367, 01.0	10,000
Buffaio	8 6, 311	74, 106 1,564, 987	47, 900 644, 775	99, 523 990, 335	14,85
Milwankee			71, (2)	145, 761	13,64
Duluth	10.000			Note that the second	40,04
Toledo	485, 300		115,400	88,271	10.5
Detroit	221.617	47, 798	23, 709	35, 103	
O.wego	\$60,000	175,000	7, (10	\$35,000	6,000
St. Louis	495, 853	531.551	213, 162	81, 464	3.90
Porta	13,727		45,753		28,14,
Coronto			2.55, 457		49,954
Montreal	166, 296		2.50	96, 620	750
Pailadelphia *			60,000	20, 646	2,500
Saltimore	184,870	509,668	35,000	1,500	6,600
Rail ship nts.	16 , 178	6.7, 400	160, 499	65, 102	17, 530
Aff't in N. Y.	150,000	78,000	80,000	120,000	25, 160
W'k Jan. 30, '75	12, 134, 546	6, 130, 293	3 584.19	1,671,667	999 nat
W'k Jan 86, '75	71, 949, 293	b. 386, 047	9 400 19 /	T SE   521	120 84
W'k Jun. 16, '75 W'k Jan. 19, '75	11, 919 676	4, 90, 115	2, 864, 1.3	2,011,95	182, 727
W'k Jan 19, '7a	11. 204,579	4, 996, 988	2,613,118	3.174, 360	192,6.3
W'k Jan. 2, 75	11,896,834	4, 342, 784	4.685,114	2, 364, 466	184.9.7
W'a Jao 81, '74	140,082,002	0, 413, 672	2, 614, 937	1, 311, 836	281,698
Estimated. Beerbohm's reports the fo	London	cable of	the 3d I	Pebruary	, 1875,

THE CHICAGO DAILY THIRDS: MODELY, PRINCEST & SEC. 1997.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY THIRDS: MODELY, PRINCEST & SEC. 1

fine Cooning, 55645c; good, 55665c; excise to extra. St. (2510.0).

WOUD-Sides were light at the following prices: Been h. 21.00-27.5c; meping, 55.00-28.5c; hickory, 50.00 (20.0); hic

5. \$\( \)

New York, Peb. 6.—There was an active market for prints and printed shirtings, which have an advancing tendency on account of the scarcity and high price of print cloths. Cocheco etfettings and Pacific and American prints are sold up to rectipts. American prints of styles to arrive will be 2c. Cotton goods very strang at current prices. Kentucky jeans and cottonades in good demand and firm. Worsted shaws more active, and cotton hosicsy selling freely. Foreign goods quiet. Glomoester and Simpson's mourning prints advanced to 9c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

REW YORK.

Rose of Dispute to The Chicago Pribuse.

Krw York, Feb. 6.—Frour.—Dull, in buyers' favor; sales, 8,200 bris at \$4.0368.25 for fancy; \$4.00 for superfine. Southern four quiet and heavy; sales, 60 bris at \$4.7063.40 for common to fair extrs; \$3.456 \$6.00 for good to choice.

GRAIN.—Wheat in buyers' favor; sales, 22,000 bu at \$1.0561.05 for No. 3 spring; \$1.04.21.08 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.0561.08 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.096 1.11% for No. 2 Milwauthe; \$1.1561.18 for No. 1 apring; \$1.1861.23 for winter red Western; \$1.246 1.25 for amber do; \$1.2561.30 for white Western. Ryoquiet at 93.6980. Buriey dull and heavy. Barley mait quiet and in buyers' favor. Corn quiet; sales, 38.000 bu at \$2.2591.20 for new Western intend; \$23.60 for do high mixed and yellow Western. Outs steady; sales, 31,000 bu at \$66.65%0 for mixed Western; \$76.670c for white Western.

PROTISION.—For heavy at \$10.20 for plain mews; \$11.006 312.00 for extra primes; \$2.35618.50 for prime meas. Beef steady at \$10.00 for plain mews; \$11.006 312.00 for extra do. Beef has quiet at \$2.0006271.50. There beef steady at \$10.006 [21.00]; prime mess, \$22.00 [24.01 for India do. Lard havy, sales, 200 to, at 14% (614 3-16c for prime steam. Bacon quiet; city long coar, 10% (210%); western, \$19.9610.90 (citer, 10%); long and short clear, 10% 5. Sales, 50 tos at 10% 5.

December Hous—Fair trada, and steady prices, at 85.00 (city; 71,689; t for Western.

Tallow—30.000 has western said at \$4.60.3%c. Mirrhet steady.

Partners—Quiet and strving. Rates to Liverpool, steam, \$10.00 for orders, \$1.500 que do, \$2.60 per queen, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziunes, \$1.000 has grain at 18% do 110 per bu; Glaziu

AT A GREAT SACRIFCE.

THE SAW-MILL ENOWN AS THE

PAGE MILL, At Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, Ontaria, Canada.

The null was built in 1828, and is 3t by 60 feet; contains one group, one gang, alabor, had one circular abw.

Its capacity is 65, 600 feet per day of 16 hones, has Scylinder boilers, 20 feet iong and 2 feet in diameter, and one isomotive boiler, if tost long of feet diameter; three engies, la29. Attil, boilers, and engines all in good consison. Nearly half a mile of water front, well doolsed and t anway. Pling g ound for \$,000,000 feet, Seat of Redlitter for shippi. Ji imber. Also are good house for managers, 30 houses for indices, also and good house for managers, 30 houses for indices, also and good house for managers, 30 houses for indices, also and the above is ritories.

Also the Green limits for the Township of Walbridge, Township of Walbridge, Township of Walbridge, and has of the feet of the formation of the containing of the feet of the containing of the feet of the containing in all 22 aquare infigs.

The shore operations the former proprietors, Clark, White & Go, were Ski, 20. Ferticulars in regard to he lingwood, Ontaining in all 22 aquare infigs.

The shore of the feet of the former proprietors, Clark, White & Go, were Ski, 20. Ferticulars in regard to he lingwood, Ontaining in all 22 aquare infigs.

The shore of particular in the former of the containing the feet of the containing the containing the containing the feet of the containing the conta

BANKING. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NOS. D. & 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK. Issus CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF ORRDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPS AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in too United States. West India, 40. TELESCAPHIO THANNERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, ACCOUNTS of BRUKE, BRIEVA, 145-23, 40.

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\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid for and bendlands. Sailing from New York for LLV KRPO'LL and QUEST-CALLED TOWN accept \$A TURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for Levedon (direct) every formant. Cabim passage, 600, 470, currency; aformage, at greatly reduced cases. Return tickets at leasure cates.

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App. 1to Northcost corner Clark and Randolph.sia. (copoursess) P. B. LARSON, man House), Unlease,

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristel (England) direct.

Great Western. Capt. Windham. Wednesday, Jan. S.
Aragon, Capt. Symus. Saturday, Sec. S.
Cabin Parage, 370; Intermediate, 365; Steeners, Sec. S.
Excursion tickes, \$120. Apply at Gen'l Freign Developed Lake Space & M. S. E. B.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

In the matter of JOSEPH F. PORSYTH.

Bankrupt.—In Bankruptoy.

Notice is hereby given that a general divides a market of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held on the bad say of February. A. D. 1878, at 1. o'ele day of February. A. D. 1878, at 1. o'ele day of February. A. D. 1878, at 1. o'ele day of February. A. D. 1878, at 1. o'ele day per la said District. At Maryonge, in the Court of Receive in Bankrupter, in the State of Hillinois. But the purposes named is the State of the Bankrupter, and 32. b sections of the Bankrupter of the Court of Receive and State of the Bankrupter of the Court of the Court of the Bankrupter of the Bankrupte EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART. A School for the education of Teachers and Artists of open on the lat of decrease, 18th. Principal, Miss. Scilkit, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Section," MEDICAL CARDS

head of the profession for over a year-age and accession to pay you age, on Marriage, Lot Energy, one outs to pay you age, on Marriage, Lot Energy, one propose a fine potents. Pengly was the Year, etc. Ladies could write the most delicate attention, with home bard, etc. and write. Attes by combeatable. Office, y. a. m. usual fig. s. NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., USICAGO

DR. T. J. CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

THE RAILRO Shall the "Potter Repealed or Mo

Memorial of Wisco roads to the L lature.

Carpenter's Friends Railroads

The Hon. Alex. Mitchell O Accomplishing Matt's Abstract of the Arg

the Memoriali

The Englewood Contest the Supreme Co

Report of the Receiver of Rock Island & St. Lo

Deplorable Condition Has Been Red

THE POTTER LA

EXECUTAL TO THE WISCONSIN IN

Sound District to The Chicago

flavoron, Was, Feb. 6.—The
suit of the Senatorial conflict in
hopes and embitfered the though
falacors and politicians. Their ar
directed against the railway of
Milwarkee & St. Paul Railway is
jost of atlack. Its President I
having accomplished the defeat
and, in retaliation, the angered
they will not only refuse to modif
Potter law, but will make in THE POTTER LA Potter law, but will make its more burdensome and obnoxious this spirit was shown on Thursda lution declaring it the sense of that the principle of the law know that the principle of the law know that the law know the law kn necessary to render the operation and efficient. But the Assembly to to brook such suggestion, and was stricken out. The same disp

TIME TABLE

PARTURE OF TRAINS

ng Omana -- to-06 p. m. 7 735 a. m. nworta. At the Exp. 110:00 p. m. 2 7:15 a. m. nmodation 11:50 a. m. 2:55 p. m. nmodation 11:50 a. m. 7:55 p. m. nmodation 11:50 a. m. 7:55 p. m. ANKAKEE LINE.

\* 9:05 a. m. \* 8:05 p. m. 1.10 & Chocin-(clasic)..... 7:55 p. m. 7:15 a. m. R LINE AND KOROMO LINE. lie & Cincin-7:00 p. m. 7:0 a. m.

CINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Sid
Ell Ramdelphost., and addepot. co. Loure. Arrive. 1 4 New York 750 p. m. 7:0 a. m. Leave. Arrive. \*\$:00 a. m. : 8:00 p. m. \$ 5:15 p. m. : 6:30 a. m. † 10:00 p.m. | † 5:00 a. m. \$ 4:55 a. m. | 5:05 p. m.

IORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Exposition Building and depot foot of
Funns affice, 10 Labelte-st. Loape. | Arrive.

N NAVIGATION. Line of Steamships.

NOTICE. ir rouse has always been adopted by soid ies and hendiands. York for Livick PO.JL and QUENS-Newory SATURDAY. Fit for London (direct) every fortuight-ia, 40, currency: aborage, at greatly sure tickets at lowest cases.

P. B. LARSON. lark and Randolph-sta. (opposite arstern Steamship Line. SUBIL SUSMINISH disset.

apt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

apt. Symus, Sabrday, Feb. 25.

21. intermediate, 46.

21.0. Apply at Gen! Freight Depos.

4.50. B. GEO. McDONALD, Agest.

LEGAL. Court of the United States for there District of Illinois.
of JOSEPH F. FORSYTH, upt.—In Bankruptoy.
even that a general dividend meeting and bankrupt will be held on the 19th a. D. 1876, as I o'eleck p. m., a tab Coon, Esq. a Register in Bankruptey Macoupe, in the Court of Muchany, nie, for the parposes named in 19th, of the Benkrupt et of American Land of the Benkrupt et of State Land Bankcupt.

DUCATIONAL. OF VOCAL ART. dancarism of Teachers and Artists of January, 18th. Principal, MRS. B. "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in full information at music stores, of application to Accuser, 8.5 Clinton-st.,

DICAL CARDS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, corner Washington and Franklin, chartesed by the State of Illipsic Chartesed by the Ingle of Ingl

TI CLARK-ST., CHICAGO. personally or by mail, free of charge, nectons discusses. Dri. J. EMAN muse the city who warmatts duras or mapped ... m. to Sp. m.: Sundays from 9 to H.

r. J. CROSSMAN'S FIC MIXTURE Shall the "Potter Law" Be Repealed or Modified?

Memorial of Wisconsin Railroads to the Legislature.

Carpenter's Friends Will Revenge Themselves on the Railroads.

The Hon. Alex. Mitchell Charged with Accomplishing Matt's Defeat.

the Memorialists. The Englewood Contest Settled by

the Supreme Court. Report of the Receiver of the Rockford,

Deplorable Condition to Which It Has Been Reduced.

Rock Island & St. Louis Road.

THE POTTER LAW.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

\*\*Addison, Wis., Feb. 6.—The unexpected result of the Senatorial conflict has blighted the hopes and emittered the thoughts of many legislation and politicians. islators and politicians. Their animus is chiefly directed against the railway companies. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the special object of attack. Its President is charged with having accomplished the defeat of Carpenter, and, in retaliation, the angered members swear they will not only refuse to modify the notorious Potter law, but will make its provisions still more burdensome and obnexious. A sample of this spirit was shown on Thursday, when a resolution declaring it the sense of the Assembly that the principle of the law known as

ought to be retained in the legislation of the ate, passed unanimously. As first submitted, e resolution instructed the Railroad Committee to report such amendments as they deemed necessary to render the operation of the law just and efficient. But the Assembly was in no mood to brook such suggestion, and immediately it was stricken out. The same disposition forced the passage of a joint-resolution to cut off new business after the 10th inst., and to finally adjourn on the 25th inst. Mayor Pinney, of Madinon, advised some delay, because it was under-stood the railway companies were desirons of making a statement regarding the operation of the Potter law, which prompted a member to rethe Potter law, which prompted a member to re-mark that such intention on the part of the rail-way companies was just the reason why the Legislature should adjourn as soon as possible. This was the status when the memorial of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies was presented in the Senate this morning. It might be considered

Senate this morning. It might be considered inopportune to call up the railroad question before the heated partisans and had time to cool, but the resolution cutting off new business after Wednesday next forced them into the arena. An abstract of the memorial is given to your readers below. Whatever its merius or defects, it portends a better era in railway conduct. It is a studious endeavor to lay before the Legislature the material on which to base a just conclusion. Evidently no pains have been spared to collste facts and figures from reliable sources with much to institute a comparison of the rewith which to institute a comparison of the re-sults of rairroad operations in other States and countries and the differences between the rates there charged and those established by the Potter law.

better ias. On MONDAY EVENING
the memorial will be presented in the Assembly, and on Tuesday afternoon or evening it will doubtless be tead before the Committee in open season in the Assembly-chamber, whou opportunity will be given to members to torgoomed questions regarding it or call for further exchanation. The proposets for a modification of the law season encouraging, despite the fact that the Governor recommended such action. The Legislature is largely composed for a modification. The Legislature is largely composed of men who are in no condition to be convinced of the injustice of the law. Then they are beset by politicisms and affice-seckers, who warn them against the recombibility of changing the law and in any way surroudering its escerage power affirmed in the Legislature by the Supremo Court.

The member of the Court of the Court of the Committee of the Court of th on MONDAY EVENING

Abstract of the Argument of

Totter in writes are lower than those published in any olar date or country, despite the fact that it costs must can it does always fast in the stage and the visuant chan it does always fast in the whole the published on the strength of these facts, where they read the whole they are readed by law, and, on the strength of these facts, whose they fost shall be prove pleasy, they said for the tot call of the provisions establishing arbitrary rates of fare and fusight.

The memorial manticond shows opens with the remuder that, throughout the rathoad controversy, it has been often asserted that no injustice was meditated against the railways, yet, under misconception of the facts, great injury may be done. Easy apparently grievous complaints would ince their force if explained. Easpeailly is this true of discrimination. No distinction is made between just and trapillar destination, the stage of the stage o

So earnostly did Mr. Colby plead that he carried the Committee with him, and secured a favorable to carn the limiteness of the committee with him, and secured a favorable report. The officers of the position to make a like effective statement and wild doubless do so. That road has been unable to carn the interest upon its bonds. Me charge has been preferred against any of these Companies of fictitions cost or watered sibck. The roads are believed to have been brossily built.

A few rathroad bills have already been introduced, the main one drawn by "Pump" Carponier. It has some good features, and others that are impacticable. It proposes to allow the companies to enset their own raises of fare and freights, so long as they do not earn over 10 per cent need on the roads, exclusive of interest,—the cost to be fairly asportanced by the Balkroad Commissioners aided by excerts. It would thus reposit the provisions of the Potter law fixing artists are succeed a second sides of the experiment of the experiment of the commissioners as ided by excerts. It would thus reposit the provisions of the Potter law fixing artists of the superiment of the provisions of the Potter law fixing artists are presented to a lower rate, although that State Potter law fixing artists of the superiment of their observations to the Governor and Railroad Commissioners.

In this case of inter-Sixte reingments, the coase of inter-Sixte reingments, the case of inter-Sixte reingments, the case of whymest and desired provisioned for pounds of all freight in transit, the like of commodities, distance to be hauled in Wisconsin, the class in which the freight is placed, rate per pound, names of consignee and consignor, piece of shipment and desired provisions of the superior of the provision of the superior of the superior of the provision of the superior of the superior of the provision of the superior of the

THE ENGLEWOOD WAR. DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE FORT: WATNE BOAD.

The following decision of the Supreme Court will be interesting in the present trouble at Englewood in reference to the right of way of the Fort Wayne Road. In the present case the old Fort Warne Road had a right of way which, with the road, was subsequently so id and bought by the present road under the general description of "all the road to Chicago," etc. The

by the present road under the general description of "all the road to Chicago," etc. The question was as to whether this was sufficient color of title on which so build up in good title by payment of taxes. The opinion, which is written by Mr. Justice Scholfield, is as follows:

The decree of the Court below must be sibrmed for the reason that, in our opinion, the evidence shows app lee (the Fort Wayne Rad was in possession of the property in controvery, uniter color of title mate in good faith, and had paid all taxes legally assessed thereon, for seven successive years preceding the commencement of suit.

The deed from Luier and others to appellee, dated March 2, 1852, purporting to convey, "tall and singular, the railroad of the Ritchung, Fort Weyne & Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way therefor; the road-bed thereof, the superstructures of all sorts the team, its water and station houses, will shope, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, and all depois and buildings, fixtures and strip tures, of whitever nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used, or provided to be used, in operating and road of the same to be from mere volunteers, it is still good color of title, and the presumption, in the stateme of evidence to the contrary, it, that it was acquired in good faith, McCarg wa Rescock at all 28 Barger vs. Hobbs. Gane term, 1872, Print vs. Follows, 34 Ills., 475.

Hunkley vs. Green, as Id., 282. Barger vs. Hobbs. Gane term, 1872, Print vs. Follows, 34 Ills., 101.

We are of opinion that the description in the deed is

477. Hinkley vs. Green, 52 Id., 253. Barger vs. Hobbs. (June term, 1878.) Pritz vs. Foliuser, 54 Ills., 160.

We are of opinion that the description in the deed is such that the lands intended to the or negred may be identified and daingul-hed from all other lands; and this has always been hed to be a softleient beet printed for the purpose of convoying title. Will sole vs. Warren, 21st Ills., 550; Baset vs. Bowman. Still Ills., 254.

The railroad track is leef a fixed measurement. The twenty-first section of the charter of the Pittsburg, fort Wayne & Chicago Esliroad Company suthorized it to acquire the right of way 100 feet. In width; and the sysdence shows that Company was it possession of 100 feet in width, as right of way, and paid taxes thereon from 1835 to 1862.

Parole evidence was admissible to identify and connect the hand with the description in the deed; Bowman vs. Nether, 39th Ills., 416; and this being resorted to, there would appear to be no difficulty in determining the boundaries and location of the 150 feet or right of way.

We forbear the expression of any opinion on the other questions discussed in argument. The decree is affirmed.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST.
LOUIS RAILROAD.
THE EXPORT OF THE RECEIVER.
William H. Perry, Receiver of the Rockford,
Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, filed his re-

port yesterday of his official doings for the month of January, 1875. His receipts have been \$78,887.32, and expenses \$76,290.52. In addition to this he has said \$15,309.16 for old matters, and now has on hand \$25,485.29. The Receiver: then states that he has searched for the rolling-stock, but has been musble to find this whole. He then asks that he may be allowed to pay a number of small claims or judgments in favor

than the amount required to meet the interest. In this cor was manner it is submitted that a law rectinging all hope of dirities them. The submitted that a law rectinging all hope of dirities them the North Eliver hoing frozen over, the submitted that a law recting a law of the carried distinct them. The submitted that a law recting them to the carried law for the months of October, November, and December was \$130,040,09, and the revenue derived by the Chicago & Northwestern Company by conforming to the Potter Leaven the Endow of the months of October, November, and December was \$130,040,09, and the revenue derived by the Chicago & Northwestern Company during October and November, 1874 from passengers, was 23 per cent, and from freight 26 per cent, less than would have been received had the fares and treights been companied at the lates in love print to Cot. 1, 1874.

The memorral rectices that the legislation referred to the also submitted that the legislation referred to the law the dedug rate of all return by an act of the Levin the designment of all return by an act of the Levin the submitted that the legislation referred to the law the dedug rate of all return by an act of the Levin that the results of both private and municipal corrovations has been greatly imported the same through the submitted that the leavest the region of transportation is fared by law, the purchasers of one commodity in the State along intig the price of one commodity, they can of all commodities thrushed by associated as suited spiral. No businesses sound the conducted the such as the price of one commodity, they can of all commodities thrushed by associated as saids when the submitted to the manifest for the Worthwest of the such as the submitted to the manifest for the Worthwest of the such as the submitted that the submitted that the submitted that the submitted that the subm

entirely given up as yet. Waile traveling by rail, I have frequently seen large piles of straw burnt up as worthless rubbish, which would have made tons of good manure, thus ceriching the soil for other crops. But some men act as if they thought the soil never could be exhausted, and they were entitled to a crop anyhow: I am persuaded, however, that such men will

where the sides has been sides to the common of the common

. THE BAR.

That Which Obstructs the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Plans Proposed by Which It Is to Be Surmounted.

The proposed by Which It Is to DiSurmounted.

The proposed by the proposed b

horses, wagons and tailing of care can cross it, was, by some strange error, built with atches so low that steamers of the first class or size are unable to pass under it at high stages of the river, and, indeed. I believe, at all times, so that the Board of Army Engineers propose the building of a canal around the brings to remedy the evil. At present it is necessary to unlead and transfer freight.

The FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL.

The proposition of Capt. Howell was to build a canal from the river a short distance below Fort St. Pailip to the open saler in Berton Isl.

awasp the Gulf? Then there are the "mud lamps." The bottom will often rise up at the mouth of the river into huge mud-lamis, generally in the middle of the channel, and as no interestable force that everything above has to give way. These thinus are constantly coming to the unrise. Supposing they come up under the jetties? Next we come to the theory of "aroune." While this process of "bruch, fascines, and stone." be precipitated into the river? If ever they got off their foundation, if they should ever get on such a thing, they must remain in the bottom of the channel a menage to commerce, or be lished out a great expense.

ANOTHER CONSIDERATION

Is that the jetty will to some extent, obstroot the free outles of the river. The consequences of the river from the Gulf. Each of these contingencies would be serious. During the that for chee a new outlet will be usale at some weak point across the narrow strap which divides the river from the Gulf. Each of these contingencies would be serious. During the level for hundreds of miles. A few inches more would have drowned the whole of Louisna, instead of the large portion which was submerged. In case of the making of a new channel; the South Pass, where the country mucht have been scending its money on jetters, would perhaps be left all gether, or enough water might not be sont hate it to do any reak, and it had as soon run out of a new outlet as through south Pass.

Objections to Cremation.

Objections to Cremation.

Cremation is suffering from a cross-fire—or rather from cross-streams of cold water—applied to it by a combs of English Bishops. Ratiop. Wordsworth has denounced it in a sermon because fire is a symbol of punishment, and has always been looked upon as a peculiar decan of the wicked. Bishop Seiwyn has descumed it because fire is am emblem of purification and of the process undergone by the regenerate sont. The one tanks it wrong because too not.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night, Wednesday, Thursday, M'CORMICK HALL

Thursday,
Saturday,
P. M. and Exemp.

Tuesday,
P. M. and Exemp.

Tuesday,
Priday.

Tickers for McCormick Hall Concers to the sale at
Janeza, McCharg & Co. 7, 17 State-st., whose State Tickers, constitute pointer to ride to and from McCormick Hall Concerts, will be given. For U. P. Congregational Church Concerts, at Billy, 46 West Indiaborat,
and there on's Library, 51 West Lak. -st.

PRIORE—Admission to Matinose, 56 counts; so extra charge for asserved sea. All Evening Concerts—adcorp. Tickers, in passingers of 18, seed for all
these Concerts and all Star Lancer-aisments, for sale at
above places for 85.

ADELPHI THEATRE. GREAT RILL OF THE SEASON! GLORIOUS GLIO!

MILITARY DAYN'S INSE ATTRACTIONS ACTOR

Reagragant of the Great Pattennine Actor MLLE MARIETTA RAVEL 

Optioning Stalls Wolnesdays and Saturdays, M. of IRES Wolnesdays and Saturdays, PRICES—Ladies and cuidden, all parts of the Science Angles Night-THURSDAY. HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

SUCCESS GREATER THAN EVER MONDAY EVR., Feb. 8, and every evening during Ancient Mythology.

CAN-CAN FEMALE MINSTRELS,

The Great Variety Company. Don't fall to see the some of SPECTACULAR PREFEC-TIME TABLE:

5 o'clock FEMALE MINSTRELS. 5 o'clock TALE.
IDINIA. is o'clock GAN-GAN.
Matinees Tuesdays and Fridays at 3.20 p. sa.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Famous Ministrels and Berlessee Opera Troupe.
An entire camps of programs. The Longhable Berlesse.
An entire camps of programs. The Longhable Berletts. UNCLESSEE Opera Troupe.
An entire camps of programs. The Longhable Berletts. UNCLESSEE OPERATION.
The Camps of programs. The Longhable Berletts. UNCLESSEE OPERATION.
The Gentee's and Popular Song and Dance Artists.
The Gentee's and LALL The Tan world-consisted thempolished.
Entires, Subskinder, and LESTER in New Songs and Balada.
Every Evoning, and Wodnesday and Saturday Mainsees at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, every evening during the week, and receder, Wednesday, Toursday, and Saturday Ma 1:00'. MR. JOS. H. KEANE AS RIP VAN WINKLE.
Prunomand by the Eastern press and public as the designed of the great Jos. Jefferson.
Now Sectory, new Appolationers, and Strong Carl.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Mrs. D. P. Bowers Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, only nights of LADY AUDI EY'S SEOR ET 

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday, Feb. 8, Grand Special Bill, BENEFIT of the Miss LOUISE HAWTHOBNE When will be performed, first time here, a pywerful dramate novel; , ste intended interesting dramate; t sets entitled DIANA; OR, LOVE'S RIVENED, Miss like these in her great character of Diana, Backen a Sairce, Ref. Jones O'Nell in his dual character of Diana, Backen at Sairce, Ref. Jones O'Nell in his dual character of Education of the Company of

McCORMICK HALL PROF. O. S. FOWLER TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, Feb. ( LIFE, HEALTH, AND SELF CULTURE Consultations as to your own and childrents Parson ory, best business, etc., daily from a. m. till 10 p. m., as the Palmor House, natil Thursday Evening, March 4.

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GRANA UAILE



LAKE TRAVEL.

But few people have an adequate idea of the large number of passengers carried during the navigation season by the various steamers plying between Chicago and other ports. The total number of passengers who left this place for other ports during the season of 1874 amounted

the number of passengers carried during the beason of 1873.

The passenger business of THE ANCHOR LINE, which runs some of the finest iron propellers aficat, and the steamers of which Company were the first to go through the Straits of Mackinaw, both ways, last season, has been as follows: To Lake Superior—Propeller Winslow, cabin. 1,431; deck, 483. To Lower Lakes and Lake Michigan—Propellers India, Chins, and Japan, total cabin, 8,117; deck, 492. During the season of 1873 the business of this Company was as follows: To Lake Superior, cabin, 1,241; deck, 458. To Lower Lakes, cabin, 2,534; deck, 202. The expess of cabin in 1874 over 1873 on the Lower Lakes and Lake Michigan is on passengers to and from Mackinaw. This place will at no distant day become to Chicago what Saratoga is to New York.

William H. Brown, a colored vagrant, was maght yesterday in the act of attempting to sell a firkin of butter at No. 397 Clark street, which

was probably stolen. He was looked up in the

yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. P. Mo-Hugh. Several reports were read and approved, a large number of tickets distributed for sale, and things generally appeared to

The County Clerk complains of the gas-bills of the county for the past month. If he will take the pains to look into the basement of the county buildings, especially that part beneath the County Court room, he will find two or more burners in full blast day and night, and for no good reason. This will, doubtless explain away a part of his grievances, and perhance may be accepted as the gentlest of hints that a little more care would lessen the communition of gas around the county buildings, whother it affected the size of the gas-bills or sot.

whether it affected the size of the gas-bills or sot.

A Dold but unsuccessful attempt was made by it young thieves resterday afternoon to rob the rholesale cloth and wollen-goods house of incenfield Bros., Nos. 177, 179, and 181 Fifth remns. It was shout 2 o'clock when two watchnen, in the the employ of J. V. Farwell & Co., aw the robbers removing whols boits of valuable cloth and linen from the store through a stoken pane of glass in one of the front loors. The watchmen moved cantiously upon the ogues, but they discovered them and ran away, eaving about \$1,000 wouth of goods upon and moder fine sidewalk. The regular police were lottlied of the occurrence, and after an hour's earch discovered the thieves in Coughlu's aloom, corner of Fifth avenue and Quincy street, and arrested them. They were taken to the Irmory, where they gave the names of Villiam Arudell, John McDonald, Joseph Cabeler, Tom Burds. Thomas Moran, and Edward Angur. The Mesens Schoenfeld was the victims of a heavy robbery of silks a loof time ago, their retail store on the North de being the objective point of the thieves.

who were arrested, and the property recovered, as in the instance above noted.

who were arrested, and the property recovered, as in the instance above noted.

SUNDAY-AFFERNOON LECTURES.

The Rev. Mr. Wendre delivered a lecture on "The New Germany" in the Sunday-afternoon course at the Grand Opera-House yesterday. His discourse was latened to by a large and interested andience. The effort was very complete, and went into the bistory of the Prussian Kingdom and the several States of the German Empire, before and since the great solidification under Basmarck and Kaiser Wilhelm. The lecturer also described the various parties that divided the country before the might of Germany was fully developed at Sadows and Sedan. There were Conservatives, Reactionists, and Do-Nothings, but since victory had crowned the policy of Basmarck, and the arms of You Molike, all this has been changed. Despite the irritation which might be expected to arise in certain districts from recent events, there was no doubt that Germany was united, almost to a man, in favor of the existing state of things.

A 14-year old newsboy named Charles Gregory was neatly nipped yosterday morning at The Tainung office in the act of presenting as alfored check for newspapers. A week ago yesterday be received from the check clork an order for twenty papers, and, by adding another ciphar, written in ink of the same color and exectly like the other on the check, changed it to 200. In the rush which is made every morning by the hundreds of boys, the delivery clerk did not observe the check closely, and gave out 200 papers to Gregory. A comparison of figures between the two clerks ducovered he alteration, but as in names are kept it was not known who presented to homes are kept it was not known who presented the lad, and locked him up in the Armory, where he was booked as disorderly. Justice Boyden should make an example of him by inflicting the severest punishment the law admits of.

LOCAL LETTERS. THE SMOKE-NUISANCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Perfect combustion consists

in a thorough chemical union of all the constituent elements of fuel, with the requisite amount of oxygen, from the atmosphere. Pmoke con sists of fine particles of carbon, from fuel, in the state of an impalpable powder, which are held in suspension, unchained, and carried off by the volatile products of combustion, and water from the fuel, which passe off as steam. These fine particles of carbon do not unite with their equivalent of oxygen, first, because they are not in a gaseous state; and second, because the hydrogen contained in the fuel escapes and unites with oxygen at a lower temperature than carbon, and takes up all the oxygen that ordinarily gets through the fuel, much even of the hydrogen passing off uncom-bined. Hence the benefit of introducing air above the fire, which process produces a temperature high enough to gasify the escaping carbon particles, which unite with any excess of oxygen there may be introduced, and then the quantity of smoke is reduced. If too much air is introduced, the gases are cooled down, and the process is worse than useless. This plan more often fails than succeads, from the difficulty of proper adjustment. To attain perfect combustion, all of the oxygen necessary should pass through the fuel, that it may be intimately mixed with the gases at the moment of their elimination from the fuel, heated to the proper temperature when thus mixed, and in such man

smaller of passengers who let it his place for other ports during the season of 1874 amounted to \$1.62 s. exclusive of these carried by the stances of the Western Transportation Company, the Registration Company, the Registrat ent appliances. With locomotives the case is far different. With them a forced blast compels a thicker fire in order to prevent the draft at times from lifting the fael from the grates, the air is principally drawn through the thinnest parts, and the result is that large pieces of coal are carried off to annoy the traveling public, burn property, and create extgense for the companies. It is a hopeful sign that railread officials are using more active attention to this subject. It seems almost incredible that a community which is foremost in the land in all matters that pertain to material advancement, should be so remise in the matter of abating the sancke-missance. I speak emphatically,—smoke-missance. We creather moke, ear smoke, drink smote, in fact, everything is saturated with it. It is, if know, as much as the awarge cilizer, in these times, can do to provide for daily needs, without attending to what concerns his comfort and convenience. We all say, by and by we will do something for the public good, but by and by pever comes, so we drift slong in the old way, which was good enough for our fathers, and we can endure it. Notwithstanding our frantic efforts to suppress it by law, you do not point to the modua operand by which the thing is to be accomplished. They will only incumber the statute-book. How can you enforce them without stopping the whoels of business? It seems, sometimes, as though, with all our boasted enterprise, we were ascep on this matter, but when such public journals as The Tribune set themselves about discussing it, a feeling of hope inspires us that something tangible will be the result. Let us have a thorough investigation of the cause, as we so well know the effect. Nothing can be more important for the interests of the cause, as we so well know the effect. Nothing can be more important for the interests of the cause, as we so well know the effect. Nothing can be more important for the interests of the cause, as we so well know the effect.

stimulate some one to apply the remedy.

J. M. Hicks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. G.—Chicago gas shares with the Kellogg Administration of Louisiana the proud tion appointed to look after the banquet and ball to be given at the Sherman House on the svening of St. Patrick's Day half. and then hissing through the opening like a flery snake. It vies with the water in freezing on the slightest provocation. The water-so called on the lucus a non lucendo principle, because it measures nothing-has to be fed with costly alcohol through the whole winter. This

is a grievous waste of good material. We pay, for this thing called gas, this sham illuminator, this worthless stuff, about twice the sum which would yield a handsome profit on the sum which would yield a handsome profit on the manufacture of a good article. In Washington, where the company which monopolizes the business goes to the extra expense of subsidizing Congressmen, journalists, and other agents of public opinion, with free gas, the rate charged the ordinary consumer is still much less than the price wrung from the average victim here. Moreover, the latter gets an inferior article and is forced to advance the gas company all the capital it needs to carry on its business with him. As the companies extort a deposit of \$10 from every consumer, it has a locally horsewed capital of say \$500,000. This

gressmen, journalists, and other agents of public opinion, with free gas, the rate charged the ordinary consumer is still much less than the price wrung from the average victim here. Moreover, the latter gets an inferior article and is forced to advance the gas company all the capital it needs to carry on its business with him. As the companies extort a deposit of \$10 from every consumer, it has a forcibly borrowed canital, of say, \$500,000. This charge is probably illegal. A man with time and money enough to carry the question into the courts could perhaps oblige the company to furnish him with gas at regular rates without first exacting from him this loan.

There is a pleasing fiction to the effect that we pay in proportion to the amount of gas we consume. How fictitions the idea to will cut down his consumption of gas one-half, and then comsumption of gas one-half, and then companies his month's oill with the one he paid last. I have heard or at least two instances in which a man burned no gas at all for a month, and then received his average bill. There are probably no accurate meters in use. Still, one simple expedient will prevent their measuring as much as they do now. If the householder will turn off his gas at the meter when he goes to be do r in the morning, and keep it turned off

until evening, the leakage which goes on constantly will be saved.

The belief occasionally expressed by some victim that the gas company runs up its bills whenever it has to buy a fresh lot of coke or Common Councilmen, may or may not be true, but the variations are remissiable. That is, the bills are never low, but they are sometimes astonishingly high.

There seems small chance of escape from this bondage. If the city supplies gas as it does water,—and there is about as much presson for its doing so,—we should probably be fleeced by a different set of men, but the fleecing would still go on. This may, however, be the solution of the matter. We can, at any rate, have the consolation of thinking that, when we pay our gas-bills, we are helping to support not only the gas company, but more or less of our civic prides, who kindly consent to serve in the Common Council for the sake of the honor.

Twenty-Shoon Street.

Technology of the tink favorably of their "old servant,"—as Thompson styles himself,—and deferred it indefinitely.

A communication was received from Marwin Church, Water Commissioner for Hyde Park, stating that a commistee who shall report at the next meeting a system of numbering the buildings in the town, including the district containing all that part of the town, including the district containing all that the part of the town, including the district containing all that the part of the town, including the district containing all that the part of the town, including the district containing all that the part of the town, including the district containing all that the town, including the district containing all that the part of the town, including the district containing all that the part of the town, including the district ontaining all that the part of the town, including the district ontaining all that the part of the town, including the di

fortunate as to own property, and, though so widely discussed, there is never but the one con-clusion arrived at, and that is that the far-man is as sure to come as death, and the bill must be paid. I was somewhat amused some time ago at my employer and the tax-man; he had had several notices left with him and sent to him. that his tax was due and must be paid, to all of which he paid no attention until by-and-by the tax-man came and served a personal notice, and assured him he should levy on property, nules paid by 4 p. m. that day. About half-past 3 he

paid by \$ p. m. that day. About half-past 3 be wrote a check and gave it to me to take over, and as I went out of the door I think I beard him say "d— on the takes." People seem to have a horror of taxes, but we can have no protection in cities unless we are taxed.

It has long been apparent that our Fire Department is inadequate. Every one admits it, yet when Gen. Shaler makes his idemands for necessities he is denounced as crazy, etc. Perhacs his demands are extortionate, yet it is apparent that something must be done, and that a tax must be levied to mest these demands. I would offer something like the following: Levy a direct tax on every man between the ages of 20 and 150 years, of say, \$5, regardless of social, political, religious, or financial standing, unless he should show that he was a confirmed invalid, and was worth nothing, this fund a realized to be used and known as "The Fire Fund," and to which Shaler alone could have access. I am not in possession I believe that there are 30,000 men in this city who never pay a dollar tax. I am one of them. I believe that there are 3,000 men in this cay who never pay a dollar tax. I am one of them. I never paid a dollar's tax is my life, though 33 years have well night passed and gone since I was born. The fault has not been mine but the law, or if there was any law it has never been excented.

f believe it to be the duty of every man to con I believe it to be the duty of every man by contribute something towards supporting a proper longitumace, and house City Government, and in this particular emergency I most certainly feel that some such measure as a direct tax, as alinded to, would be the best means of assisting the Pare Department of our city, and thereby prevent the possibility of another source of flames.

Louis Hadley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- We deem it but justice the public and ourselves to call attention to the swindling operations of a certain Clark street banker, who advertises lots on Western avenue Polk street, and vicinity, "For sale on long time, without any payment down. Might, per haps, put in cash to assist the purchaser to "rope in" about as many innocent mechanics

one actually called for at the Library, and you one actually called for at the Library, and your correspondent supposed, until too late to correct the error, that it was from the pen of Miss Braddon. Otherwise any other typical name would have been substituted. For, whatever views one may hold of the principle in discussion, such personalities would be untilely and an incivility, and are hereby disclaimed by S. L. B.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune Hydr Park, Feb. 6.-Please allow me to sug gest to the residents of Hyde Park the desira bility of throwing ashes on their eidewalks in this slippery weather, and I would suggest to His Majestr Capt. Binford that a few be scattered near the Police Station. I have five miles to walk, twice each night, in this district, and there has not been half a mile of safe walking for some time.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Mrs. Van Cott will hold meetings each day at noon and each evening but Thursday evening during this week, at the First Methodist Church. If this should meet the eye of the party tha called at the Y. M. C. A. rooms late Saturday

evening, and will call again, she will be forgiven for her conduct, and friends are ready to assist her.

The Rev. W. M. Postlethwait, Assistant Rector of Christ's iteformed Episcopal Church, will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting to-day on Arcade court. Strangers' meeting this evening at No. 148 Madison street.

Prof. Edward Powers will deliver the fifth lec-ture in the Y. M. C. A. Dime Course, to-morrow evening, in Farwell Hall. Subject, "Curiosities and Possibilities of Meteorology," considered with reference to the artificial production of raio.

SUBURBAN.

The Lake Trustoes met at the Town Hall on Saturday pursuant to adjournment. Present— President Tabor and Trustees Condit and Brink-

man.

The following persons were appointed special policemen for the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company: Daniel Boyle, Francis Horan, Miles Burlingame, Patrick Kerrigan, Dean Kelley, Walter Whalen, Henry Boyce, W. F. Beilty, John Proply, Joseph Gill, George F. Stevens, James Bane, J. W. Mead, John Means, Levi Conger, Charles Wigglesworth, J. Campbell, and Melvin Horner.

Trustee Condit presented a resolution, which

Foster, Muirhead, and Fleming as the Committee.

The police report for the month of January was presented by the Sergeant. It is briefly as follows: Drunk, 7; drunk and disorderly, 10; assault and battery, 4; assault and highway robbery, 3; larceny, 2; vagrant 4; miscellaneous violations of town ordinances, 2. Total arrests, 32. The total amount of fines assessed amounted te \$227, of which \$186 were paid, the remainder, in default, being worked out in jail. Of the 32 arrests, 21 were fined, 3 sent to County Jail, 7 were dismissed, and 1 bound over. The report was accepted and placed on file, after which the Board adjourned.

SUNDAY NEWS.

LOCAL. The Committee appointed for that purpose by the Episcopal Convention, together with a large number of church people, proceeded to Racine Saturday morning to notify Dr. De Koven of his election to the Illinois Kpiscopate. In response to the notification, the Bishop-elect and he should have preferred the election of Dr. Sey mour, but, next to that, his own election was a vindication of Dr. Seymour. This expression was regarded by the Committee as ill-advised, and an attempt was made to suppress its publi-cation. Dr. De Koven did not state his inten-tions as to the acceptance of the office of Bishop, but left little doubt that his reply will be favor-

Mr. Hesing denies that the reinstatement of Hand as Jailer has been insisted upon by him as a condition to the restoration of good will between himself and Sheriff Agnew, but intimates that the row has been patched up satisfactorily. The health authorities have decided to establish quaractice at the County Poor-House to prevent the spread of small-pox from that affected institution.

Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court, has de-

clared to be unconstitutional the law requiring ballots to be numbered so that every man's vote may be known. may be known.

Periolat is still supreme with the ring in the County Board. They have awarded him the contract for all the supplies for the month of

The Chicago Bar Association met Saturday and considered various important insasures to be urged for passage by the Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

The Committee on Arlaness Affairs have reported, and do not recommend any action by Congress, or by any department of the General Government, in regard to the State Government of Arkaness. Mr. Ward, of Illinois, dissents, and submits a muority report, asserting the legality of Brooks' election, and inveighing against the new Constitution. The people of Arkaness are reported as being well pleased with the majority report.

Official dispatches to the King of Spain announce the signal repulse of eight battalions of Carlists at Artiga. A decree has been issued forbidding military and naval officers to dabble The Pope received a number of reverent Americans Saturday.

The Edinburg (Scotland) Theatre burned

Saturday.

B. F. ALLEN.

A Des Moines dispatch published yesterday threw some additional light upon the failure of B. F. Allen. It appears that that city is composed of two classes—those Mr. Allen owes, and those who owe him. The press of the city, with the exception of the Journal, belong to the latter class, and in shielding Mr. Allen has misled his creditors and the public generally. The sentiment of the city appears to be divided by the interests of its citizous, and he sasets in real estate by different estimates ranges from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The dispatch stated that the Iowa creditors, up to a few days ago, had relied largely upon the surplus assets of the Cook County Bank, which Mr. Allen states to be \$100,000, and that the Cook County creditors had been relying upon the Iowa surplus. It is claimed that \$1,000,000 will be necessary to meet the demands of the Cook County depositors, and that, on the whole, the bank is very much like a squeezed orange. The dispatch gave considerable attention to the Stephens and Blennerhasset mortgage, and intimated that a suspicion existed that the whole thing was a fraud, and that Allen was a willing party to it to save his real estate from his outside creditors. The failure to record the mortgage when made is said to have saved Allen from collapsing two months ago, and to have cost his creditors many thousands of dollars. The dispatch concluded with giving publicity to a rumor that Allen was about to be crimically prosecuted. The details were wanting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A report was prevalent in New York City Saturday that one of the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher trial will soon present a physician's certificate to the effect that the juror's lungs will no longer bear the atmosphere of the crowded court-room, and that death will certainly ensue upon further exposure. His forced withdrawal would, of course, prematurely end the present proceedings.

Labor and capital are at war in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and the miners and weavers respectively of those Six-es are holding mestings each day and conferring together on the best means or averting statutation.

At Yankton, D. T., an indignation meeting was held Saturday night to give public shape to the feeling of critizens in relation to Wintermute's ralease after conviction for the murder of McCook.

McCook.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, assumes to be deeply hurt by the Mounthis & El Paso expose, and douise his alleged connection with the affair totally and without reservation. The trial of ex-Collector Harper and his chief clerk, Albert Smith, for embezzlement, will begin on the 20th of February, at Springdeld.

A wealthy citizen of Mi. Vernon, O., was murdered in his store Friday night for money.

How Angus Cameron Was Elected to Succeed Mr. Carpenter.

Senator Doolittle's Share in the Good Work.

Proceedings in the Wisconsin and Kansas Legislatures.

to cast about for some other Republican for whom the Democrate would vote solidly in pref-

other gentlemen named as candidates, squarely upon that platform?

[Here Mr. Doolittle again commented upon the principles of the platform already given in his speech of Monday evening.]

The next question is: Is he honest, and will he be railiful? If there is one thing in the life and character of Judge Cole which distinguishes him, it is his integrity and good faith. The same may be said of Mr. Cameron and the others named.

Is he capable? I do not deny there may be other men who are better speakers and greater orators. But the Senate to-day needs not so much brilliancy as it needs strong common sense; not so much the fireworks and display of oratory as sound judgment, patriolism, and incorruptible integrity. whom the Democrats would vote solidly in preference to Carpenter.

The next delicate point was to frame a platform on which toch parties could stand. The declaration of reasons put forth by the eighteen anti-Carpenter Republicans formed the basis of the compromise platform. Those two important documents are as follows. [They are here omitted, as both declarations have already appeared in our columns, and one familiar to our readers.—Eb.]

The preamble and resolutions were read in the Democratic cannot for discussion and considers.

The important question now before you is this, vir.: Are not the publicly declared convictions of the members of this body, and those of the eighteen honorable gentlement who have published the reasons which constrain them to vote against Mr. Carpenter, so nearly the same, so nearly identical, that a perfect union in thought in principle, and in action, can be had upon this Sensiorial question? As I am asked to express my opinion hero freely, among friends, I shall do so without meserve. It seems to me most clear, there is such a common ground of honorable and conscientious unions. It is expressed with force and precision in the preamble and resolutions before you. I wish to read them again, as a better statement than I would be likely to make should I attempt it:

[Mr. Doollitile here read again the resolutions and platform, discussing its various provisions

cision in the presemble and resolutions before you. I wish to read them again, as a better statement than I would be likely to make should I astempt it:

[Mr. Doolittle here read again the resolutions and platform, discussing its various provisions in detail, and proceeded as follows:]

GENTLEMENT: I most heartily indorse these principles. I believe they will receive the unanimous assent of every member of this body. I have reason te feed assured they trill be cordially accepted by every one of those honorable men who have voted against Mr. Carpenter; and, very probably, by a considerable number of those who voted for him; although, in the principle in which they are placed, they may feel constrained still to vote for him. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." There are crises in the history of parties, and this seems to be one, from shich far greater results may come to Wiscomsun, and to the whole Union, than any have yet conceived. Let me express the hope that those resolutions may receive a hearty and unanimous vote. I repeat, I feel assured, if unanimously passed, they will be as cordially responded to by those gentlemen. They are gentlemen of honor. They cannot, with home, vote for Mr. Carpenter. If the principles which you announce meet their conscientious approval, as I doubt not they will, they can with honor unite with you in electing a Senator who is pledged to their support.

The personal and political honor, duty, and future of those gentlemen can lead in no other direction than to unite with you upon this basis, in making that election an absoit is certainty.

The situation here reminds me of what occurred in the Republican National Committee in 1800. The task of drawing the call for the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln, was aliotted to me. You remain their there was no Bepublican party in one, and a Union party in the other; and the elicate and difficult question was, to know how to unite the ihree distinct parties in one

upon in gord faith.

After Mr. Doolittle concluded, upon motion of Mr. Pinnoy the ayes and moes were demanded upon their passage, and the resolutions and platform were adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Jeint Convention adjourned to Tuesday

STATE COUNCILS.

THE WISCONSIN SENATOR. THE DEMOGRATIC CALCUS ADOPTS THE INDEPEND-ENT REPUBLICAN PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE— SPEECH OF JUDGE DOOLITILE IN PAVOE THEREOF. Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns. MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—More credit, perhaps

MADISON, Wis. Feb. 0.—Hore creats, persays is due to ex-Senator Doclittle for bringing the Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature solidly up to the support of Mr. Angus Cameran for United States Senator, than to any ther man. It is very doubtful whether Carpenter could have been beaten but for his efforts with the Democratic members, among whom he wields great influence. The apprehension was, that, when the Democrats stopped voting for their own cancus nominee, Gen. Bragg, and were ral-lied to the support of the candidate of the anti-Carpenter Republicans, several would vote for Carpenter,—enough of them to elect him, and then justify themselves on the ground that, as the contest had narrowed itself down to a choice between two Republicans, they had a right to support the one whom they liked best. t became evident that, as between Judge Cole and Carpenter, the latter would be elected. Consequently the eighteen Republicans were obliged

needs strong common sense; not so much the fireworks and display of cratery as sound judgment,
patriotism, and incorruptible integrity.

He is known to be sound on the currency, and sound
upon the tariff. Although once a Whig of the revtective school, he has long since, like thousands of others, outgrown all that.

Upon the great question of the sovereignty of the
Bists over the corporations of its creation, his judicial
decisions show him to be sound upon that also. The
very fact that he has been for almost twenty years a
Judge, makes it impossible for him to favor military
despotism, in any form. He will always, usos juddesil
restrict, maintain the supremacy of the civil law over
military force.

Whoever is elected must stand square upon our platform, and upon the whole of it. If the enters the Senste,
tike Booth, of California, he will represent the great
causs of Reform in Wiscorsin and in the Union. Take
one of these gentlemen—open this dead-lock. Let the
work be done to-morrow, and by the first vote. By
doing this, though waiving your choice of men, you
axe your principles. You emgitee the Reform party
in this State. "You lengthen its oords and strengthen
its stakes." Tou make its success next fall, and in the
great campaign of 1876, morally celtain; and, in mopinion, overwhelming. As a last word, let every man
to-morrow stand to the platform, and vote for the man
who is pleiged to represent it in the Senate of the
United States.

After an informal ballot, and a very full and
free conference, it was found that the Convention could not unite unanimously upon Judge
Cole.

The name of the Hon. Angus Cameron, of La.

readers.—ED.

The presmids and resolutions were read in the Democratic causus for discussion and consideration. Ex-Senator Deolittle, who was invited to be present, was, on motion, unanimously requested to address the caucus upon said resolutions, and spoke as follows;

ORNYLEMBN: For the confidence implied in your request, that I should be present and address you on this occasion, I sincerely thank you. What is the real situation? There are 133 members in our Legislature; 60 have voted for Mr. Carpenter, 52 for Gen. Bragg, and 20 for Judge Cole and others, and one is absent, who is said to be for Carpenter, in a word there are 61 for Carpenter, and 72 who are not for Carpenter. Can the 72 he united upon the same candidate and elect him? That's the question. Surely 72, if united, will overcome 61. If divided, they cannot; for, in politics, as in war, a small, well-organized force will overcome a larger one, so long as it is divided. But the question returns, can these disunited forces will overcome a larger one, so long as it is divided. But the question returns, can these disunited forces be united? That is an important question. It is not free from difficulty; and yet, when a common purpose is fell, there ought to be, and there must be, a way. The will opens that way. But, let messay, speaking from some experience in the organization of parties, no union can ever be formed between honorable men which requires them on either part to abandon principals, or a sense of public duly.

The first essential point of all union is, a union of judgment; a union in conscientious convictions; in a word, a union est tiese. When that is reached, all the rest follows, easily and naturally.

Ideas are stronger than mes. They are stronger than parties. I deas rule the world. They are those spiritual forces which unite men's judgments, hearts, and consciencer, and bring ideas and principles in the foregound, and all questions of men in a secondary position, men come together. They strike hands and become one, in mind, in heart,

tion could not unite unanimously upon Judge Cole.

The name of the Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, was then presented. It was received with great enthusiasm, and, with a unanimous vote agreed inpon, if he stood upon the platform adopted ou Monday evening.

The Secretary of the Convention was directed to communicate with him by telegraph, and the Convention adjourned.

The platform, signed by the Hon. H. T. Moore, Chairman, was immediately telegraphed at length by the Hon. Mr. Fagg, Secretary of the Convention, to Mr. Cameron, and from him the following dispatch was received:

LaCnosze, Wis., Feb. 3, 1815—Peress Fage: Have

The important question now before you is this, viz.

On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1875, in the Joint Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, Mr. Cameron was duly elected Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th day of March next. th day of March next.

Thus was accomplished the great victory in Wisconsin. When the final vote came, but one man faltered and went back on his plighted word.

It was the triumph of justice, truth, and patriotism over the dictation of rings, regencies, and Federal patronage.

XXX. session to-day, but the Senate met and trans-A memorial of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railways was

candidate supported by the unruly Republicans, and the dragging to light of their personal motives by Ramsey's organs. The papers subsidized by the "old man," as we call our future ex-Senator, and the hosts of lobbyists crowding the hotels and halls of the Capital, "striking"

upon their passage, and the resolutions and platform were solopted by a unanimous vote, and the Joint Convention adjourned to Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday evening. Feb. 2, the Committee having reported that the resolutions and platform for the election of a Senator were accepted by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed, and that these gentlemen would unite upon the election of Orsama Cole, Angus Cameron, J. J. Guppy, Bomanzo Binn, or Horace Rublee, it was first of all unanimously agreed that, unless they could sol with those gentlemen as a unit, they would continue to rote solid for Gen. Bragg, and vote for him to the end of the seasion as their only candidate.

After some considerable discussion upon motions intunded to test the sense of the Convention, an informal vote was taken, and a strong disposition was manifested to present unanimously the name of ex Senator Doolittle, and ask those gentlemen to unite on him. Fortunately, that gentleman had been invited to be present and was there.

Upon such informal vote being declared, he addressed the Joint Convention as follows:

GENTALEMENT: There is one question pending here upon whish it is right for me to speak; and that is in relation to myself. Trice have I been elected Senator; cane, eighteen years ago, and again twelve years ago, by the free, uncollided choice of the Legalistic of the Beat of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Beat of the Convention of the Beat of the Convention of the Beat of the Convention of the Beat of the Convention of the Convention of the Beat of the Convention of t

child stinched his signature. Bt is, Brutz! Tast the time will come, when the people of this Shate, of all parties, will units to do justice to the sincerity and patriotism of my motives, if they do not see the windom of my course, is certain. If not in my lifetime, my children will see that vindication. I see evidences, strong evidences, in the feeling expressed all around me here to-might, that if it depended upon you, gentiemen, the time for that vindication has already come. But, gentiemen, upon that subject you must allow me to say, while this expression of your warm and grateful feelings towards me fills me with emotions no words can tell, yet in my sober judgment, for the great cause of reform in Wisconsin, and in the Union, it is best still to wait. It is best for the cause we represent, and whatever advances that it best for me personally. Not many more y zers will elapse before all men will see that the struggle I made, and in which I went down, to elevate the negro suffrage of the South by qualifying it, was the wiscat, greatest, and nobiest effort of my life. It would have saved those States from practical confacction by carpet-bag robbers. It would have secured the freedom of all men under the law. It would have saved our Republican name and institutions from that shame and reproach which have well migh destroyed our cherished American faith. Let me say again, gentlemen, that while my heart goes out in gratitude to you, I must respectfully decline to have my name used as a candidate at this time.

Allow me to say a word also of my friend Gen. Bragg. He is one of the ablest men at the Bur, and is growing in strength every year. He was one of the shiest and bravest of the whole Army of the Potomac, His nomination by you was unasought, and the steady vote he has received is but a just expression of the regard in which he is held by the great party of Baform is this State. If he could be elected to the Senate he would take high runk as a Senator. This I deem is due to him to say in his absonce. But his week's balloting on such conditions, a choice

week's balloting on such conditions, a choice could not be avaided.

The refusal of the Hennepin County (Minneapolis) delegation to support Lochren, the Opposition nomince, and a denizer of their city, brought before the Couvention with the sole expectation of bringing the Minneapolis Reputhlicans into the Democratic fold, drives the Opposition to such desperate straits as to crave for an ailance with the formerly-despised botters. The writer has not the slightest doubt that it will be accomplished and a Sanator chosen within the next ten days.

The Ramsey party desire to send the whole thing before the people, expecting to carry a Ramsey majority next fall by tacting followed partly last fall with some succeas. Wherever a Ramsey man was nominated, they voted for him solidly, bolting Davis and Austin's friends for the benefit of Ramsey Democrats. Hence there are over fifteen members of the Opposition ready to vote for Ramsey whenever such a reinforcement from the enemy's camp would lead to his election.

\*\*EANSAC\*\*

ORDINARY BUSINESS. Special Disputch to The Checase Trouse.
Topena, Kan., Fob. 6.—The Senate spent mod

recommended for passage.

The House passed a resolution, by unenimous vote, indorsing the honesty and efficiency of the State Relief Committee. A resolution was introduced in the House for

of the day discussing the bill to require plain-tiffs to give security for costs, which was finally

the payment by the State of the costs incurred

by Shawnee County in the prosecution of the bribery suit against ex-Senator Pomeroy.

The Governor sent a message to the House this afternoon transmitting a statement from the State Roller Committee concorning its inability to furnish the destitute with food and clothing, and recommending that the Legislature make prompt and adequate provision for relieving the wants of the people in that regard.

The Stamp-Clerk.

From the Detroit Free Press.

After the 10th of thus month it will be useless for any person to ask the stamp-clerk at the Detroit Post-Office to lick on a stamp for him. He's been very obliging in this respect for a year past, but he finds that his health is failing. and his family doctor has told him to shat down on it. His tongue is so glued up from Monday morning to Saturday night that when a man morning to Saturday night that when a man wants to know how much postage there is on a letter to Turkey he replies: "Do you want to send it to Con—Constan—Constantin—" and he can't get any further. And he finds that so much mucilage going down his throat spoils his taste for mince pies and buckwheat cakes, and he frequently dreams that he is a big nunk of gem arabic, and that seme one is boiling him down and bottling him up.

Some Foreign Cynic Says
that America has a hundred religions, but only one
gravy. He might have said it has a thousand dentifrices, but only one that beautifies the teeth without injuring them, viz.; Sozodout.

Pianos-Pianos. At Reed's Temple of Masic, No. 22 Van Buren street good second-hand piance, with seven occaves, rocewood cases, and carved legs, can be bought from \$200 to \$250,—warranted five years.

HOGE—Batterday morning, Feb. 5, 1878, after a lingue ing liness, of acute consumption, Mamie Iglehar Hoge, only child of Holmes and Kato N. Hoge, of Evansian, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 13 days.

Fundral from the residence of her grandfather, A. H. Hoge, 168 North Dearborn-st., on Monday morning. Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock.

LOUER.—On the 6th lint., of heart disease, Mrs. Jane. Louer, agad 67 years.

Fundral from the residence, 166 Bromer street, at 10 a. m. to-day, by carriago, to Calvary Usmetry.

MOEONEY.—Feb. 7, at the residence of his brother, 20 Arabid street, Thomas Moroncy, in the 22d year of nis agg. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 11 a. m., by FULLER On Friday last, in this city, at her resistency, No. 8 North Ada street, Mrs. J. S. Fuller, and 65 years.
Funeral will take place Tuesday at 2 p. m. Friends of
the family are invited to attend.
SMITH-In this city, on Saturday, Feb. 6, David
Smith, formerly of the irm of Smith, Dayer & Co., drag-

gists.

Funeral from the Gardner House, on Tuesday next, 9th
inst., at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to
actend without further notice. SPECIAL NOTICE.



LaChosse, Wis., Feb. 3, 1875—Perse Face: Have just received the resolutions passed in Joint Conven-tion. I accept and fully indorse them. ANGUS CAMERON.

Thus was formed, also, the union upon the man to represent that platform of Reform in the Senate of the United States.

WISCONSIN. SATURDAY'S BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune, Madison, Wis., Feb. 6 .- The Assembly bad no

present I in reference to the Potter law, and

Resolutions for an iron-door to a certain ro

in the Capitol containing stereotype-plates of the Supreme Court reports were adopted.

Bills were introduced to appropriate \$9,000 for the current expenses of the Soldiers Orphans' Home for 1875; to author-

MINNESOTA.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST-PROSPECTS OF AN AN-

bolters to compromise with the Opposition. The difficulty of paming a man of ability and

standing, acceptable to both parties, delays the consummation of a fusion which, at the outset

of the campaign, would have been considered an impossibility. It was accelerated by the unre-leuting cant over the bolt, the reviling of the

ndence of The Chicago Tribune. Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 4.—The last act of our Senatorial comedy is at hand, in the shape of an

- Take

other matters.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, head burns, and will cure rhounatism, spavin, and my feab, bone or musele allment. The White Wrapper is for family use; the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bot-tles \$1.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. At No. 218 West Madison-st EVERETT HOUSE

RESTAURANT AND BAR AT AUCTION, MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 8. AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Entire effects of Rostaurant and Bar under Everett House, 218 West Madison et., Dining Tables, Table Lin-en, Cooking Steres, and Kirchen Ware, Har and Bar Fixtures, Chairs, Partitions, Urockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Outlery, etc., etc. Sale persuppory, ELLSON, POMHROY & CO., Auctioneers. Tuesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, The Elegant Furniture and Fixtures of

Orphans Home for 1875; to authorize the construction of a dam across the Milwaukos River; to appropriate \$12,099.82 in payment of an old claim for building the Insace Hospital; relating to non-resident insane persons; relating to the Normal School; relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Bills were passed to purchase 250 oppies of Webster's Dictionary; relating to bail in primitive control of the part of the proposed of the part of t BROWN'S RESTAURANT. Corner Madison and Clark-sts., consisting of the entire Chairs, Tables, Crockery, webser's Dictionary; relating to ball in criminal cases; relative to the preservation of fish in Waukesha and Walworth Counties; to more fully define and punish the crime of bribery committed at or before elections. The latter bill was discussed at length, and slightly amended before being passed. Stools, Copper Ware.

50 Splendid Table Casters.

50 Doz. Plated Hotel Knives.
50 Doz. Plated Spoons,
50 Doz. Plated Forks The entire stock of TABLE LINEN, NAPKINA, TOWILS, &c., &c.
All grods of the finest quality, and have been but Hills Sale commences in the Dining-Rooms on Madison-st.
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock.
RLISON, POMMEOV & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 65 & 70 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 & 70 WABASH-AV., Will sell at Anotion on TURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 1% s. m., a variety of Dry Goods, Novions, Hoslery, Underwest, Ladica' and Misses' Corseis, &c. : Piece Goods, Clotta, Carsincres, Cheviote, and Jeans; Yankee Notions, Rubber and Hera Combs, Ledies' Beltz, Brusser, Tollas Soaps, &c.; Clotting, including a line of Jean and Hampshire Cass, Pants, &c.; Window Shades, Blanketz, Corscience, &c. Also, a full line lugrain Carpots. LARGE CONSIGNMENTS

OF BOOTS & SHOES Of very desirable styles and qualifies, are being received daily, and at our Anetion Sale of WidDNESDAY. Feb. 10, a fine display will be made, and the samples invariably sold and duplicated freely. Sale at \$25 a. D. GEO. P. GORR & D. Ge and 70 Wabanhars.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 300 CHROMOS

OIL PAINTINGS TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, at Sales rooms, 108 Rast Madison st. Many of the Chromes an copies of the works of ominent artists. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, AT 9% O'CLOCK, PACKAGES CHIMNIES AND GLASSWARE, FURNITURE CARPETS, BUGGIES, SLRIGHES, SA., AT 165 EAST MADDION-S1.

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VOLUME 28.

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Chicago, Feb. 6, 1835. JUST OF THE GAS-CONSUMER